

The National Bulletin....

—OF—

Charities and Correction

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National Conference of Charities and Correction

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CP 14 Feb 1902

The National Conference of Charities and Correction.

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LIST OF CONFERENCES OF CHARITIES AND

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Meeting	DATE
1 National Conference of Charities and Correction.....	29th	May, 1902.....
2 California State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	2nd	Sept., 1901..... a
3 Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction.....	4th	Sept., 1901.....
4 Colorado State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	7th	Oct., 1901.....
5 Delaware State Conference of Charities and Institutions.....	4th	Oct., 1901..... a
6 Illinois State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	6th	Oct., 23-24, 1901.....
7 Indiana State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	10th	Oct., 1901.....
8 Iowa State Conference of Charities and Correction.....		
9 Kansas Association of Charities and Correction.....	2nd	Nov., 1901.....
10 Maryland Conference of Charities and Correction.....	3rd	Nov., 1901..... a
11 Michigan Conference of County Agents, and Convention of the Board of Charities and Correction.....	20th	Dec., 1901.....
12 Minnesota State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	10th	Nov., 7-9, 1901.....
13 Missouri State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	2nd	Nov., 1901.....
14 Nebraska State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	5th	Feb., 5-6, 1902.....
15 New Hampshire State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	3rd	Nov., 1901..... a
16 New York State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	2nd	Nov., 1901.....
17 Ohio State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	11th	Oct., 8-11, 1901.....
18 Pennsylvania Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities.....	28th	Oct., 15-17, 1901.....
19 Virginia Conference of Charities and Correction.....	2nd	July, 1901.....
20 Wisconsin State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	10th	June, 1901.....

KINDRED

1 American Humane Association.....	24th	Oct., 15-17, 1901..
2 American Medico-Psychological Association.....	57th	June, 10-13, 1901..
3 American Social Science Association.....	37th	April, 1902.....
4 American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses...	16th	Sept., 1901.....
5 Association of Assistant Physicians of Hospitals for Insane.....	8th	Sept., 1901.....
6 Association of Medical Officers of American Institutions for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded.....	25th	June, 1902.....
7 Conference of Federation of Day Nurseries.....	4th	April, 1902.....
8 Illinois Association of Supervisors, County Com'rs and County Clerks...	 a
9 Indiana Association of Township Trustees.....	 a
10 Massachusetts Association of Relief Officers.....	 a
11 Mohonk Arbitration Conference.....	 a
12 Mohonk Indian Conference.....		Oct., 1901.....
13 National Association for Study of Epilepsy, Etc.....	1st a
14 National Childrens' Home Society.....	18th	June, 1901.....
15 National Congress of Mothers.....	5th	May, 21-24, 1901..
16 National Conference of Jewish Charities.....	2nd a
17. National Prison Association.....	29th	Sept. 28-Oct. 2, 1901
18. National Prison Chaplains' Association.....	18th	Sept., 1901.....
19. Ohio Convention of Infirmary Officials.....		Jan., 21-22, 1902..
20. New York Convention of County Superintendents of the Poor.....	31st	June, 1902.....
21. Prison Wardens' Association.....		Sept., 1901.....

a. Time not fixed.

b. Place not yet fixed.

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THE NATIONAL BULLETIN

—OF—

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

A CHRONICLE OF THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF
CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, AND KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS.

VOLUME V.

AUGUST 1, 1901.

NUMBER 3.

**The Reports
From States.**

IT has been our practice to publish in the BULLETIN the reports from states, submitted annually to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, partly in order to get them early into the hands of our members, and partly in order to get this valuable material into convenient form for use. In this number of the BULLETIN are presented the reports from states, submitted to the Washington Conference of Charities and Correction. These reports, as summarized by the committee on reports from states, present a very interesting survey of a very interesting year in the history of this movement.

**The National
Bulletin.**

THE NATIONAL BULLETIN OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION has been published for five years. There has been no effort to make it a literary magazine. It has been intended simply as a means of informing the members of the National Conference of Charities and Correction with reference to the work of the National Conference, the State Conference of Charities and other kindred organizations, such as the National Prison Association, the American Humane Association, etc.

It is the belief of the editor that the NATIONAL BULLETIN OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, with its subscription list of 1,500 names might be made an invaluable magazine, if its scope was enlarged. No attempt to do this has been made in the past, for the reason that we were unwilling to trench upon the ground already occupied so admirably by the Charities Review. It will be remembered that the Charities Review was furnished to our members for a time, and was made to convey the information which has since been conveyed in the BULLETIN. When the Charities Review was enlarged, and its price was raised, this arrangement was necessarily discontinued. It would seem very desirable that the members of the Conference should all have the benefit of that admirable magazine, and it is possible that some arrangement may be made whereby this can be done.

The BULLETIN will now pass into the editorial care of Mr. Homer Folks, the new general secretary of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. Mr. Folks is admirably qualified for editorial work, and an immediate improvement in the quality of this magazine may be looked for.

The General Secretaryship.

AT the January meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, the present secretary, who has held the office ever since its creation in 1894, notified the committee of his desire to retire from the secretaryship on account of the demands made upon his time and strength by his regular work as superintendent of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society. It was the desire of the president of the Conference and the members of the committee that no change should occur until after the meeting at Washington. At that meeting, Mr. Hart was not a candidate for re-election, and Mr. Holmer Folks of New York was elected to take his place October 1, 1901.

Mr. Folks is admirably qualified for the position. He has had a broad experience, first as superintendent of the Pennsylvania Children's Aid Society of Philadelphia, and later as secretary of the State Charities Aid Association of New York. He is a man of genial temper, active, industrious, and efficient. He is well acquainted with the work of the Conference, having been a member of it for the past ten years. He has the advantage of being in touch with both public and private charities, and has a very wide acquaintance.

The general secretaryship of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections is a peculiar office. A large portion of the business of the secretary consists in letting well-enough alone. The Conference is jealous of its traditional informality. It is unwilling to establish or maintain a hard and fast policy. For this reason, among others, the preparation of the program and the administration of the Conference is placed in the hands of the president, and a new president is elected each year. This wise policy introduces a fresh personality each year, and as presidents are chosen from different fields of charitable effort, the different phases of the work are ensured special attention in their turn. One year the president is the secretary of a state board of charities, the next year the president of a charity organization society, the next year a college professor, the next year the superintendent of an institution.

Formerly the secretaryship of the Conference changed frequently, but there was a strong feeling that there should be some continuity in that office. This feeling found expression in the address of President L. C. Storrs, of the Conference of 1894, who recommended the election of a general secretary who might be expected to hold the office for several years and give continuity to the correspondence, distribution of literature, etc., and who might relieve the president of a portion of the detailed correspondence which has become enormous.

So careful was the Conference that the general secretary should not become an autocrat that, for the first five years after the office was created the general secretary was not a member of the program committee, or the editing committee, or the committee on organization. In practice, how-

ever, the general secretary has assisted the president in collecting and arranging the programs as prepared by the chairmen of the several committees; but the secretary has not desired nor attempted to establish a policy or to exercise any control over the work of the several committees. The president and the executive committee have been accustomed to consult the secretary freely and to make use of his knowledge of the personnel of the Conference, the trend of public thought in this department of sociology and the local conditions in the cities where the Conference is to be held.

The members of the National Conference are strong believers in the development of state conferences of charities and a great many of them are members of such conferences. The general secretary has acted as a connecting link between the National Conference and the state conferences. He has assisted in organizing many of the state conferences, and has thrown the weight of his influence in favor of the same policy which has made the National Conference a success; namely, simplicity and informality of organization; a free platform with few papers and abundant extemporaneous discussion; avoidance of platforms and resolutions which consume time, create controversy, and carry little influence; avoidance as a rule of direct efforts to promote legislation, but the use of such efforts in extraordinary cases where there is general agreement that legislation is imperatively needed; the use of the conference as an educational force for the creation of and crystalization of a healthy public sentiment. Most of the state conferences have adhered quite steadfastly to these principles, and have grown in interest and value accordingly.

The general secretary in attending state conferences of charities and other similar meetings, has been accustomed to speak on leading topics, such as "Organization of Charities," "Prison Reform," "Juvenile Reformation," "Care of Dependent Children," "Care of Defectives," etc. Some anxiety has been expressed sometimes by members of the Conference lest the secretary in visiting the different sections of the country as a representative of the Conference might embarrass the Conference by making it responsible for views which would not command the approval of the Conference, but in seven years time there has never been a single complaint of this kind. When topics have been discussed on which there is a difference of opinion, such as the relative merits of boards of control and boards of charities, or the suppression of out-door relief, it has been the practice of the secretary to present both sides of the discussion as fairly as possible, and leave the listeners to work out those questions for themselves.

The writer believes that the time has come when the National Conference of Charities and Corrections might profitably employ the entire time of a competent man, who should attend to the details of the correspondence, the business and the editing of the Conference much more efficiently than has been possible hitherto; who should visit extensively the different states of the Union and assist them in getting the information which is needed in studying questions relative to questions of charities and correction. It is often extremely difficult for people who are unacquainted with the sources of information to get at the facts necessary to formulate

wisely a new prison law or a new law relating to dependent children, or to the establishment of a state institution or a state board. A man who is familiar with these subjects and who can command his time, can often render invaluable assistance by simply putting the facts within reach of intelligent citizens without undertaking to decide for them debated questions of policy. The statute books of every state in the Union are filled with crude and imperfect legislation due to the lack of information on the work of those who drafted them. Patriotic citizens like Gen. Brinkerhoff of Ohio, Mr. F. B. Sanborn of Massachusetts, Hon. Harvey B. Hurd and Dr. Fred H. Wines of Illinois, and Dr. S. G. Smith of Minnesota, have rendered valuable assistance at much personal sacrifice; but if a competent man were constantly available for this service, he would be in frequent demand.

The objection has been made that the National Conference would thus make itself responsible for whatever such an individual might see fit to do or say and that it would be necessary for the Conference to define its position in detail in order to properly control his actions; but if a judicious man were selected and were simply instructed that he was expected to furnish facts rather than theories, and was to restrain from taking sides on disputed questions the supposed difficulty would never materialize.

THE MILWAUKEE CONFERENCE.

The Twenty-ninth National Conference of Charities and Corrections will meet in Milwaukee in 1902. The Ninth Conference was held in Madison, Wisconsin, in 1882, so that it is now twenty years since the Conference has met in Wisconsin.

The Conference had its inception in the minds of some of the Wisconsin men, who were active in the original organization. Wisconsin has some very interesting institutions; it has had for many years a board of control system for the management of its state institutions; it has a unique system for the county asylums for the insane, which has attracted world-wide attention and has found many advocates. It has a remarkable soldiers' home at Waupaca which receives old soldiers and their wives and provides comfortable quarters for them in little cabins of two rooms each.

Members of the Conference will have opportunity to visit the Milwaukee county insane asylum, the industrial schools for boys and girls at Milwaukee and Waukesha and one or more of the small county asylums for the insane. Members of the Conference who are willing to travel farther will be greatly interested in the new state reformatory at Green Bay, and the new institution for the feeble minded and epileptics at Chippewa Falls.

A great pleasure is anticipated in the presence of Hon. Andrew E. Elmore, one of the fathers of the Conference, who has been unable to attend the Conference for the past few years on account of his increasing years, but whose presence will give great delight to all who have ever met him.

Reports from States.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REPORTS FROM STATES.

Reports have been received from all of the states and territories, except Georgia, Indian Territory, Nevada, and Tennessee.

The committee has not asked the state corresponding secretaries for any statistics this year. We believe that it would be exceedingly desirable to secure each year reliable statistics of the work in the several states, and to print it in tabular form; but this would involve an amount of labor and expense which the committee has been unable to undertake.

CONFERENCES OF CHARITIES.

The National Conference of Charities and Correction produced a marked effect in the state of Kansas. The legislature of 1901 passed a comprehensive bill relating to charities and charitable and reformatory institutions, revising the whole system of management of institutions. Sections 35 and 36 of this bill read as follows:—

“A committee of said board of trustees of charities and corrections is hereby authorized to attend the annual national conference of charities and correction, and to tax up the actual necessary expenses to said trip as a part of the expenses of their office; provided that such expenses shall not exceed four hundred dollars, to be paid by the state treasurer out of funds not otherwise appropriated.

“The said board may subscribe for copies of the Proceedings of the National Conference of Charities and Correction not exceeding two hundred dollars in any one year, and may purchase books or periodicals for their libraries to cost not to exceed twenty dollars in

any one year, and may further expend not to exceed five hundred dollars for papers and reading matter for the institutions."

State conferences of charities have been organized in New York, California, Nebraska, Missouri, and Virginia during the past year.

STATE BOARDS OF CHARITIES.

The abolition of the state boards of charities and the substitution of state boards of control was proposed in Minnesota, Illinois, and Colorado. In Illinois the change was recommended by the State Board of Public Charities. In New York it was proposed to substitute for the State Board of Charities a board to consist of one salaried official and two state officers, *ex officio*, without remuneration. The proposed legislation was rejected in each state except Minnesota, which has established a State Board of Control similar to that of Iowa. The Nebraska legislature established an advisory State Board of Charities.

CHILDREN.

In 1899, Illinois enacted a law similar to the Massachusetts probation law, but more comprehensive. Its chief feature was the establishment of a court to deal with both dependent and delinquent children. The legislatures of 1901 enacted similar laws in Wisconsin, Missouri, and Kansas. Similar laws are pending in Pennsylvania, New York, and Connecticut.

THE INSANE.

Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, and Minnesota, are perfecting the state system of caring for the insane. Pennsylvania is developing county system similar to that of Wisconsin. Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, and Virginia passed laws simplifying methods of commitment.

PENOLOGY.

Several states are extending the parole system to inmates of state prisons. Louisiana has abolished the convict lease system, and Mississippi will probably do so.

CONSUMPTIVES.

State provision for consumptives has been made in Massachusetts, and is being vigorously pressed in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Minnesota.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The new charter of Baltimore is a notable departure in the management of municipal charities, and is likely to exercise a permanent influence upon the cities of the United States. The changes in administration of relief for the poor in Ohio and Indiana are worthy of the study of legislators. They have resulted in an immense pecuniary saving, and it is believed that the effect upon the beneficiaries is much less demoralizing than under the old system.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS BY SECTIONS.

It is the practice of the Committee on Reports from States to summarize the reports by geographical sections, in order to present a comprehensive survey of the year's progress.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC STATES.

State Conferences of Charities.—The New York State Conference of Charities and Correction held its first annual meeting in November, 1900. The conference promises to be a leading factor henceforward in the work of New York. The state conference does not supersede the New York Convention of County Superintendents of the Poor, but many persons belong to both organizations. New Hampshire and Pennsylvania are the only other North Atlantic states which have state conferences.

State Boards of Charities.—The powers of the Massachusetts board, with reference to dependent and neglected children, have been further enlarged. The new governor of New York recommended the abolishment of the State Board of Charities and the substitution of a board to consist of one salaried official and two state officers, *ex officio*, without remuneration. A bill was introduced, but met with the opposition of nearly all the friends of charitable work in the state. The bill was not reported from committee in either house.

Children.—The Maine Industrial School for Girls is now controlled and supported by the state. Public sentiment in Maine favors the placing-out system. The Massachusetts legislature has authorized the court to commit "dependent" as well as "neglected" children to the State Board of Charities, unless municipal authorities intervene. Massachusetts will probably pass a bill providing for the approval of charitable homes for children by the State Board of Charities, as a condition for their incorporation. The Massachusetts Farm Colony for Feeble-minded Boys past school age now contains about seventy boys, and is steadily growing. New Hampshire has provided for a state school for feeble-minded children between the ages of three and twenty-one years. The Connecticut legislature will probably forbid the commitment of boys under nine to the State School for Boys. A manual training system has been introduced in the Connecticut School for Boys at Meriden. A bill for the establishment of the probation system is before the Connecticut legislature. In addition to the foregoing, six additional bills relating to dependent children are before the Connecticut legislature, all of which will probably be rejected. The Rhode Island Nursery Association has entirely changed its method of work from the institutional plan to the plan of boarding children under three years of age in private families. The Public Education Association provides courses of lectures for parents of poor children in poor districts. The Pennsylvania legislature will probably pass a juvenile court law similar to that of Illinois, providing for probation officers, inspection of children's institutions, special court-rooms for children's cases, etc. The revised charter of New York City facilitates the placing of destitute children in families, and guards the health and safety of children placed in institutions. A children's court is established to hear cases of destitution, neglect, incorrigibility, begging, etc. The State Hospital for Crippled Children, established by the legislature of 1900, is located at Tarrytown. Buffalo has a special law providing a probation system for juvenile offenders.

The Insane.—In Massachusetts all insane persons now cared for by cities and towns, except Boston, will be controlled and supported by the state after Jan. 1, 1904. A colony for quiet chronic insane has been provided for. In Pennsylvania the county care system prevails in fifteen counties, and seems to have gained a strong hold on charitable people.

Penology.—In Maine there is a growing sentiment in favor of a separate prison for women, to be under the charge of women. In Massachusetts the commissioners of prisons have been given supervision over the work of probation officers of such courts as they may designate (presumably courts dealing with adult cases). The commissioners are authorized to confer with justices and probation officers for the improvement and perfection of the service. The indeterminate sentence system will probably be applied by the legislature to the state prison, with maximum and minimum limits. Bills are pending before the Connecticut legislature for state reformatories for men and women. The latter bill is likely to pass. A bill for executing criminals at the state penitentiary failed in the Pennsylvania legislature. The New York legislature enacted a probation law for all criminal courts in all cities of the state, but, strange to say, refused to apply it to children. A parole law was passed, applying to state prisoners.

Consumptives.—The Massachusetts State Sanatorium at Rutland, opened in 1898, has been placed under supervision of the State Board of Charities, and will be enlarged and further developed. The Connecticut legislature is considering a bill for a state hospital for pulmonary tuberculosis. The Hartford City Hospital is also raising funds for a department for consumptives. In New York much opposition has been encountered from local interest, against the location of the proposed hospital for consumptives. The legislature of 1901 made appropriation for building, but further opposition to the location is probable. In Pennsylvania the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis is urging an appropriation of \$50,000 for a sanatorium in the highlands of the state.

Miscellaneous.—The Connecticut legislature is considering a bill providing for district almshouses. Providence has an Improved Tenement House Corporation, which has already reformed one tenement house. The Tenement House Commission of New York of 1900 recommended important changes in building laws, which were adopted by the legislature, constituting a most important advance in tenement-house reform.

NORTH CENTRAL STATES.

State Conferences of Charities.—Missouri and Kansas have established state conferences of charities and correction during the past year. The meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Topeka made a lasting impression upon the State of Kansas. The legislature of 1901 passed an act authorizing the State Board of Trustees of Charities and Corrections to send a committee to each meeting of the National Conference, at an expense not exceeding \$400; also, to subscribe for copies of the Proceedings of the Conference, not exceeding \$200 per year. Active and influential State Conferences of Charities and Correction exist in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska. The Ohio Conference numbers 300 members, and rivals the National Conference. In Wisconsin the officers of the county insane asylum have formed an organization, to meet semi-annually.

State Boards of Charities.—The Nebraska legislature of 1901 established a State Board of Charities, similar in its scope to the boards of Ohio, Indiana, and Minnesota. The legislature of Minnesota abolished the State Board of Corrections and Charities, and established a State Board of Control similar to that of Iowa. It is a state board of trustees for the state correctional and charitable institution, and succeeds to the duties of the state board of corrections and charities in supervising county and municipal institutions, deporting non-resident dependants, etc. The State Board of Public Charities of Illinois recommended to the legislature its own abolition, and the establishment of a state board of control similar to that of Iowa. A bill was introduced, but was rejected by the legislature. In Wisconsin a woman will probably be placed on the State Board of Control of Charitable and Correctional Institutions, and the employment of women as factory inspectors will probably be authorized.

Children.—The Indiana legislature has provided for county boards of children's guardians throughout the state. Heretofore only four counties have had such boards. The Soldiers' Orphans' Home will receive children of deceased soldiers or sailors of the recent war. The School for Feeble-minded will hereafter receive idiotic, epileptic, and paralytic children under fifteen. Additional room will be provided. The supervision of dependent children by the State Board of Charities has been successful, and will be increased. The Michigan

legislature will probably increase the age limit of the State Public School to fourteen years. A juvenile court law will probably pass. The placing of children in homes by private organizations will be subject to the supervision of the State Board of Charities, and homes must be approved by the county agents. In Wisconsin, infants will be received in State Public School, but must be transferred to homes within sixty days. Provision for epileptics has been made at the State Home for Feeble-minded. Minnesota will at last separate the girls' training school (reformatory) from the boys' training school. The legislature made the abandonment or neglect of a family a felony. A law was passed to regulate the care of infants in places not the home of their parents. The probation law of 1899 was amended to include persons under twenty-one years of age. North Dakota and South Dakota have made provision for institutions for feeble-minded children. Nebraska has reduced the age limit in the State Industrial Schools from eighteen to sixteen years. There are six child-saving organizations in the state, with some overlapping. The Missouri legislature passed a bill for the probation system and a juvenile court for youthful offenders. The new feeble-minded and epileptic colony, not yet opened, has already nearly 300 applications. The buildings are well planned. The architect is a woman. St. Louis has established vacation playgrounds. The Kansas legislature passed "An Act to define the Condition of Child Dependency and Ill-treatment," placing all children's societies under the control of the State Board of Charities. The name of the State Reform School was changed to Industrial School. Superintendent T. J. Charlton, of the Indiana State Reformatory, has retired because of ill-health, after twenty-one years' service. He has long been a leader in his specialty. The Illinois legislature strengthened the Juvenile Court Law, gave increased authority to the State Board of Charities in supervising children's institutions, and did away with the necessity of criminal conviction for commitment to the Girls' Reformatory. A bill to make appropriations for buildings for the epileptic colony, authorized by the bill of 1889, failed; also, a bill to provide additional accommodations for small boys at the State Reformatory, which receives adults. A bill was, however, passed establishing a State Home for Delinquent Boys. A small appropriation was made, which will probably be supplemented by private contributions.

• *The Insane.*—The Indiana legislature amended the commitment

act so that inquests shall be held by one justice of the peace and two physicians, instead of two justices of the peace and one physician. The Minnesota legislature has established a detention hospital in connection with the city and county hospitals at St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth. The expense is borne by the state. The legislature of 1901 provided for trebling the size of the small asylums for the insane at Anoka and Hastings. These state asylums were modelled after the county asylums of Wisconsin. A new law provides that no insane person shall be kept in jail unless for exceptional reasons, by order of the Probate Court. Wisconsin has built two additional county asylums at Trempealeau and Waupaca. The Iowa legislature of 1899 placed the county insane asylums under the supervision of the State Board of Control, which has taken steps to require much more efficient administration. The Nebraska hospitals for the insane have been discreditable. Much improvement is hoped through the new State Board of Charities. The new Kansas law allows a private examination by a commission of physicians. Kansas sheriffs prevented legislation to place travelling insane patients under the care of attendants. Missouri has a new hospital for insane under construction.

Penology.—The legislature of Indiana extended the parole law to all women serving a fixed term, and created the office of prison matron in counties having a population of 50,000, to have charge of women in jail, attend courts when women are tried, escort women and girls committed to the Industrial School or prison, and to escort insane women to and from the hospital. The prison population in Indiana has not increased in the past six years. The Michigan legislature is considering a bill to adopt the Bertillon system of identification, making the information obtained accessible to judges. In Wisconsin, James E. Heg has resigned the superintendency of the State Reformatory to become superintendent of the new State Reformatory in New Jersey. The Minnesota legislature passed a law allowing life prisoners who have served thirty-five years, less good time, to be paroled. This law is intended primarily for the benefit of the Younger Brothers. The Women's Reformatory in Iowa has not been opened because the age limit fixed in the law makes it impractical. The Kansas legislature passed a parole law for the state penitentiary. This act practically legalizes the system of conditional pardons previously put in operation by Governor Stanley. In

Missouri the Bertillon system for identifying criminals has been introduced in the leading cities and in the penitentiary. The women prisoners in the state penitentiary will be removed from their desolate cramped building to a new and suitable one, costing \$50,000.

Consumptives.—The Minnesota legislature established a commission to report concerning the advisability of a state sanatorium for consumptives.

Miscellaneous.—The Indiana poor relief laws have been recodified. By wise legislation, official outdoor relief has decreased from \$630,000 in 1895 to \$210,000 in 1900, a reduction of '66 per cent. The St. Louis Provident Association has established a Legal Aid Department to protect oppressed borrowers and render other legal assistance to the poor. It has also established a Provident Penny Savings Bank. The Kansas legislature passed a comprehensive law to govern the charitable and correctional institutions of the state, containing many valuable features. A spirit of reform exists in the Kansas institutions.

SOUTHERN STATES.

State Conferences of Charities.—Virginia has organized a state conference, and a conference will probably be organized in Tennessee.

State Boards of Charities.—Congress passed a bill to create a board of charities for the District of Columbia, to supersede the superintendent of charities. The Maryland Board of State Aid and Charities, created by the legislature of 1900, has commenced its work. Florida has a Board of State Institutions, composed of the governor with the cabinet officers. This board has a general supervision of institutions.

Children.—Congress passed a bill providing for the compulsory support of children by their parents in the District of Columbia. Under the new Baltimore charter the city has absolute supervision over dependent juvenile wards. Efficient co-operation between the city and the private organizations has been established. A Children's Home Society has been organized in Virginia. In Kentucky the Children's Free Hospital Circle extends aid to sick and crippled children in the inaccessible mountain districts. Alabama has appropriated \$15,000 for the maintenance of the Boys' Reformatory incorporated two years ago. Negro children are still sent to the penitentiary with adult prisoners. New Orleans is adding new free

kindergartens. The Texas legislature appropriated \$15,000 to care for feeble-minded children in the epileptic colony. The governor wisely vetoed the bill. A strong sentiment exists in Mississippi in favor of a juvenile reformatory.

The New Orleans Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children will undertake the work of placing children in families, instead of keeping them herded in institutions. The North Carolina legislature authorized clerks of the county superior courts to indenture as apprentices vagrant and destitute children. The Oklahoma legislature passed a bill providing for the erection of a reformatory for boys, another for girls, and an institution for the deaf and dumb, which was vetoed by the governor. A Children's Home Society has been organized.

The Insane.—Maryland has done away with the requirement that lunacy must be ascertained by a jury. Acute cases are sent to the Maryland Hospital, near Catonsville, chronic cases to the Springfield Hospital, near Sykesville. Virginia opened the first hospital for "idiots, lunatics, and persons of insane and disordered minds," in 1873. The state now maintains four hospitals for the insane, and has none in jails, poorhouses, or private institutions. A new law provides for commissions to determine the question of insanity, composed of a judge or magistrate and two practising physicians. Alabama is to open a hospital for negro insane in the old fort at Mt. Vernon. Hundreds of insane are kept in county jails, poorhouses, and private homes, under pitiable conditions.

Penology.—The Virginia penitentiary makes an annual profit to the state of \$50,000. The average cell space per man is about 175 cubic feet. The legislature has appointed a commission to examine the prison and recommend reformatory methods. The governor has instituted a system of conditional pardons which works well. The West Virginia penitentiary is a source of pecuniary profit to the state, but reformatory methods are reported to prevail. The convicts of Florida are leased to one firm at \$21,000 per year. The present legislature will probably legislate for more direct control of convicts and more humane methods. One Alabama prison contains 50 inmates convicted of stealing a ride on a train, another contains 70 convicted of carrying pocket pistols. The Louisiana convict lease expired Jan. 1, 1901. The convicts are now employed under state care. Texas has a special farm with favorable sanitary conditions for tuberculous con-

victs, which is self-sustaining. Mississippi has purchased a tract of 12,000 acres for a state prison farm, with the expectation of abolishing the lease system. New Orleans will soon have a jail with modern improvements, steam heat, plenty of pure air and water, to supersede an "old, dilapidated, unsanitary shanty, which lodges from two to three hundred prisoners, as well as the insane."

Miscellaneous.— Baltimore is making great improvements in the care of public dependants, under the supervision provided for by the new charter. In the past the city has made contracts with private institutions for the care of dependants. The appropriations for reformatories for children has lately been cut down. Virginia provides for 270 needy Confederate veterans at an annual expense of \$36,000. The state disbursed last year \$125,000 to disabled veterans, widows, and orphans outside the home. The West Virginia State Home for Incurables is being enlarged. Mississippi will probably provide a home for disabled and indigent confederate soldiers.

WESTERN STATES.

State Conferences of Charities.— California held its first State Conference of Charities and Correction at Oakland, in January, 1901. Colorado has maintained a conference for several years. No other state conferences exist in the western states.

State Boards of Charities.— The powers of the Colorado State Board have been enlarged to include supervision of private charitable societies and organizations receiving support from contributions of the general public. The board is authorized to issue licenses without fee, or to refuse the same, to such societies. A bill for a state board of charities was strongly pressed in California, but was finally defeated. The state of Washington has established a state board of control, with three members, each receiving \$2,000 per year and expenses, to devote their entire time to the management of the two insane hospitals, penitentiary, reform school, the soldiers' home and the school for defective youth.

Children.— In Colorado, societies and institutions for dependent children which solicit public support have been placed under the supervision of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, and must procure a license (without fee) from said board. The legislature has authorized any public or private institution, in or out of the state, to

care for feeble-minded children at county expense, pending the establishment of a state institution for feeble-minded children. The recent legislature provided for parental schools in cities of 25,000, to be conducted by the board of education, the children to be subject to parole. The Colorado Humane Society was made a state institution, with an annual appropriation of \$6,000. In Utah a Home Finding Society has been organized. The state maintains a Reform School and a School for the Deaf and Blind. The legislatures of New Mexico and Arizona each passed a bill for the establishment of a reform school for boys. The Oregon legislature passed an act granting \$50 per annum for each orphan child under fourteen, cared for in an institution containing more than five children, unless otherwise paid for. The Boys' and Girls' Aid Society receives \$6,000 from the state, with additional allowance from counties for delinquent children.

The Insane.—Idaho cared for 258 different insane people at a cost of \$70,000. The Montana insane are kept at Warm Springs. The directors receive sixty-five cents per day for each patient.

Penology.—The Colorado legislature passed a bill reviving the death penalty, which, however, had not been signed by the governor when the report was made.

Miscellaneous.—The county commissioners at Portland, Ore., abolished outdoor relief in September, 1901, referring all applicants to the city board of charities, a voluntary organization. Wyoming has secured the Big Horn Hot Springs near Thermopolis to be forever set aside for the treatment and care of diseases and for sanitary and charitable purposes. The legislature has authorized a special tax levy to meet the appropriation.

REPORTS OF STATE CORRESPONDING
SECRETARIES.

ALABAMA.

BY JULIA S. TUTWILER, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The biennial session of the legislature of Alabama from November, 1900, to March, 1901, passed one measure of importance to the association, and failed to pass another perhaps still more important.

1. Two years ago the legislature, at the solicitation of Mrs. R. D. Johnston, wife of Gen. R. D. Johnston, incorporated a boys' reformatory by the name of the Industrial School for White Boys of Alabama. They also gave \$5,000 toward the necessary buildings. By unceasing effort, Mrs. Johnston collected additional funds enough to purchase a beautiful site, a farm of seventy acres, and to build a large and commodious school-farm house. She was also fortunate enough to find a manager experienced in such work and full of faith in its success. Thus the work was begun two years ago; but no income had been provided, and applications were crowding it from every quarter. Humane judges were anxious to send youthful criminals to some other place than those universities for the training of expert criminals which the state maintains at the mines. By the parole law of the state legislature, the governor can release youthful criminals. At his discretion he may make such a release conditional on the criminal's spending a certain length of time at the reformatory. Mrs. Johnston, by special request, addressed the last legislature in regard to the needs of the reformatory, and obtained a grant of \$15,000 for two years. There is no doubt that the next legislature will renew this grant or perhaps make it larger.

2. The important measure defeated in the legislature, after a most earnest fight, was entitled the "Compulsory Education Act." Its name worked much against the bill. The people of Alabama dislike to do anything on *compulsion*. The real purpose of the bill was to regulate child labor in our factories before it reaches the enormous proportions which made it so difficult for England to check its horrors. A beautiful, intelligent, and eloquent English woman was

employed by the labor organization of the United States to come to Alabama and frame and champion the bill. Her advocacy was aided by the indorsement of the educational associations of the state, by various organizations of women, by churches, and by many private persons of thoughtful intelligence. But the cotton-mill owners of the state were against it, and engaged talent of various kinds — editors, lawyers, and even some ministers — on their side. They represented, and truly, that they had provided for their operatives houses far better than the country cracker usually inhabits. Some of the factory owners have also provided free schools, public libraries, halls for recreation, and other civilizing facilities. They say the fact that he can get pay for the work of every member of the family is a great inducement to the cracker to come to the factory town. The friends of the bill fail to see the benevolence of establishing schools for a few children while others are working all day, and some all night. The bill was lost, although eloquent women on the floor of the house urged its claims by appeals to every feeling of humanity and patriotism.

3. The overcrowded condition of the State Insane Hospital at Tuscaloosa has long been a subject of distress to thoughtful citizens. They have grieved still more over the fact that hundreds of the insane have not been able to gain admittance at all, and are kept in county jails, poorhouses, and private homes, under the most pitiable conditions. Much has been done to relieve this state of things by an act which gave the old fort at Mt. Vernon to the insane hospital. Geronimo and his men were formerly kept here, and there are ample grounds and numerous buildings. These are handsome and substantial, and there are eighteen hundred acres of land attached. The negro insane will be removed to this place.

4. Our poorhouses are not a credit to the state, to state their condition as mildly as possible. Dr. James Searcy, superintendent of the insane whites, has been urging upon the governor the propriety of appointing a commission of scientific experts to visit the jails and poorhouses of the state and report upon them. Dr. Searcy says that such a report will horrify every humane citizen in the state. The county officials do not seem to understand that the poorhouse is the county hospital, in most cases the only one it has, and should be governed by the same hygienic rules which control other hospitals.

5. Our jails need very much stockaded yards, in which prisoners could get exercise and fresh air. A workingman, accustomed to a life in the open air, suffers greatly in health when confined, often for months, in enforced idleness. A board of health sufficiently salaried to allow its members to spend their whole time in the inspection of the state and county institutions would be a great advantage to the state. But short-sighted economy prevents its establishment.

6. And now I must repeat the lament with which I have so often wearied your ears. Negro children are still sent to the same places with adult criminals, and no efforts are made for their reformation. They go to prison bad boys: they leave it "half devil and half beast." Lately at the state prison I found thirty boys shut up in a room together for a whole of Sunday, with not even an adult "trusty" in charge of them. Many of their offences were of so slight a nature that this forced contact with murderers and burglars seems a greater crime than any that the boys have committed. In one prison are fifty inmates for stealing a ride on a train, in another are seventy for carrying pocket pistols. These offences should be punished, but not by educating the offender in higher grades of crime until he is an accomplished graduate. How can we hope that brutal assaults will cease while we are thus making brutes of human beings? It is impossible to obtain a legislative grant for these children as long as the educational fund is so limited. But I believe it would be possible to put these boys on a farm and make them earn their own living if some Christian or humanitarian organization would provide the necessary instruction and supervision. There will be no trouble about getting land for the experiment. A hundred-acre-farm is ready at any time. The boys themselves should build their houses, just such log houses as they have been accustomed to live in. If the founder of the George Junior Republic or some man similarly-minded, would only take hold of the work, I believe it could be made a success. I have corresponded with the Salvation Army on the subject, but hitherto without avail.

ALASKA.

BY REV. SHELDON JACKSON, D.D., CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

There has been no change in Alaska matters except the governor has made a contract with the asylums on the Pacific Coast for the care of the Alaska insane. Last summer and fall the grip, pneumonia, and measles caused the death, in many places, of one-third to one-half of the Eskimo people in the region of Behring Sea and the parts adjacent. This left a large number of orphan children, many of whom have been taken in, and are being cared for by the missionaries residing in that section of Alaska.

The prisons in Alaska are United States prisons, and the methods now pursued are contrary to all that has been proved best in prison discipline. The law permits the attorney-general to prescribe rules and regulations for the working of the prisoners, but up to this writing none have been made.

ARIZONA.

BY HON. C. H. AKERS, TERRITORIAL SECRETARY.

The only institution of the kind you mention in Arizona is the Territorial Reform School established by the legislature just adjourned. The act passed by said legislature provided for a tax to raise money to establish a reform school at Benson, but it will probably be several years before it is in actual operation.

ARKANSAS.

BY GEORGE THORNBURG, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

There has been no important charitable or correctional legislation during the year. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows have established a home at Batesville, Ark.

Destitutes.—In poorhouses, 300; destitute children, 500; sick and injured, 300.

Defectives.—Blind, 200; deaf, 250; feeble-minded, 50.

The Insane.—In state institutions, 600; in county asylums, 70; in poorhouses, 25.

The Missionary Baptists have a state children's home at Monticello, Ark., with some 25 or 30 inmates. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has incorporated an orphans' home, to be located at Little Rock. The state has an ex-Confederate Soldiers' Home, with 100 inmates, located at Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA.

BY KATHARINE C. FELTON, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Lack of interest among intelligent people has stood in the way of improvement in our charitable institutions. The Prison Commission, for example, has repeatedly appealed to the legislature to provide more ample prison accommodations, so that each convict might be given a separate cell; but the appeal has been unheeded under a false notion of economy, and the commission has been powerless because it lacked the backing of an effective enlightened public sentiment.

It was with the object in view of creating a greater interest in the charities of the State that the Associated Charities of Oakland took the initiative in organizing a state conference of charities and corrections, which held its first session in Oakland, January 4 to 7, inclusive.

As Californians are, as a rule, debarred by distance from attending the National Conference, the policy was inaugurated of sending to the East for some eminent specialist. The conference was fortunate in securing at this, its first session, Mr. H. H. Hart, of Chicago.

Many of the charitable interests of the state were represented at the conference; but the superintendents of state institutions came rather to lecture to local audiences than to confer with other charity workers, and, as a rule, did not stay for any session except that at which the work of their own institution was presented. On the whole, however, the conference was a success, in that it was a step in the right direction. Through its efforts a bill to establish a state board of charities was introduced into the legislature, but failed to pass. Its failure was due to three causes: (1) the opposition of the governor, who desired a state board of control; (2) the hostility of

some of the subsidized institutions, which feared that the establishment of such a board would lead to the reduction of state aid to private institutions; (3) the inability of the conference to send some one to attend the sessions of the legislature in the interest of the bill.

No very important laws affecting charitable interests were enacted by the last legislature.

The following bills of minor importance were passed: (1) to create the position of county matron in counties of the first, second, and third class; (2) to create the position of city matron in cities of the first, second, third, and third and a half classes; (3) to provide for the return to the county where residence has been acquired of those who become dependent within three months of their coming into another county; (4) a bill to prohibit minors under fourteen years from working in any factory, workshop, or mercantile establishment was amended, so that the age limit was reduced to twelve years; (5) a bill to amend the present compulsory school law by giving counties and cities the power to establish truant schools and employ truant officers was defeated.

There was no legislation of importance concerning the state institutions, and no radical change has been made in their management.

The judiciary committee reported in favor of the establishment of a state board of control, but advised that the matter be postponed until the next session of the legislature.

In the absence of any effective public opinion the danger seems great that such a board would govern the institutions in the interest of partisan politics.

During the last year the women's clubs have been taking a more active interest in civics, and the Associated Charities of San Francisco is now widening the scope of its work. An effort is also being made to induce the children's institutions around the Bay to co-operate in the employment of a trained agent, whose duty it shall be to visit regularly the children placed in family homes throughout the state.

COLORADO.

BY C. L. STONAKER, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The State Board of Charities and Correction, having advisory powers only over all charities and correctional institutions supported wholly or in part by state, county, or municipal funds, has existed for ten years, during which time it has steadily interested the general public in the betterment of all such institutions and has been of material value in creating and maintaining a healthy public sentiment. During the ten years it has gradually but surely divorced political influence from the local management of all such institutions, and in many ways has brought modern ideas to bear upon the many questions relating to the care of dependants who are inmates of the several institutions.

The board recommended to the biennial session of 1901 of the General Assembly two measures which were accepted without question and have become laws. One relates to private charitable societies and organizations receiving support from contributions of the general public. The State Board of Charities and Correction is authorized to issue licenses without fee to all societies which report annually to the board, giving data upon blanks prepared by the board. Licenses can be refused to any society or organization. The board is further empowered under the law to receive complaints regarding private charities; and it can make investigations, sending for persons and papers and administering oaths. Such investigations shall be public, and due notice of all complaints must be sent to the society or corporation or individual against whom complaint is lodged. There are no penalties attached to this law other than the penalty which may ensue from opposition to requests of the board. In brief, it is the purpose of this law to give proper publicity, so that the generous public supporting by private contributions any such society may know the character and standing of the society and whether it receives the sanction and support of the State Board.

The other measure passed by the General Assembly provides for the commitment of feeble-minded children to any private or state institution in this or other states by the recommendation of the county court to the board of county commissioners, the county defraying the expense of such commitment, care, and custody out of

the poor fund. The purpose of this measure is to secure needed relief to poor families having the burden of the care of a feeble-minded person until the state shall be in a financial position to establish a state home for feeble-minded. This is a temporary expedient, and is not permanent in any other feature except, possibly, the county support of such feeble-minded persons. It may be that the State Board of Charities and Correction will recommend county support when a state institution shall be created.

The recent legislature passed a law providing for parental or truancy schools in cities having a population of twenty-five thousand or more. These schools are to be created and conducted by the board of education as a part of the public school system. Commitments are for an indeterminate term for truancy and insubordination, and children committed to such school are subject to parole by action of the board of education or the managers of such parental schools.

The legislature made the Colorado Humane Society, heretofore a private organization, a state bureau for the protection of children and dumb animals. The purpose of this bureau is to enforce the laws relating to cruelty to children and abuses of dumb animals; and an appropriation of \$6,000 for the biennial period was granted to make the work effective. This society has local agents in all communities of the state, having the authority to cause arrests and prosecute offenders in the courts. In connection with the care of dependent and neglected children, who are supported after commitment by the state in a state home until they are placed out in private homes, this newly created state bureau renders valuable aid in bringing the attention of county officials to deserving cases.

Four years ago the death penalty was abolished in this state, and, because murders continued without any material variation, a strong sentiment has been arrayed, seeking to restore the death penalty, which resulted in the introduction of several bills; and, after a spirited contest in the legislature, a bill was passed, the main provisions of which are that the jury in murder trials may, upon a verdict of guilty, name the penalty to be life imprisonment or death. Prisoners convicted who are under the age of eighteen years are not subject to the death penalty. Cases wherein circumstantial evidence results in conviction are not subject to the death penalty. At this writing it is not known whether the governor will sign the bill.

There is a growing, healthy public sentiment relative to the different features of public charitable and correctional work, including the construction and management of jails and the establishment of county hospitals in lieu of almshouses.

The indeterminate sentence and parole law enacted two years ago has been administered very satisfactorily, the parole of convicts from the prison being carefully guarded against abuses by means of efficient rules adopted by the governor.

The women's clubs of the state, and the State Federation of Women's Clubs, continue to do excellent work in creating a healthy public sentiment and in the advocacy of measures looking to social betterment.

CONNECTICUT.

BY CHARLES P. KELLOGG, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

In legislation enacted or attempted during the current meeting of the Connecticut legislature in the fields of charities and correction the following matters may be mentioned :—

A bill providing for the adoption of the indeterminate sentence for commitments to the state prison was handed down from the legislature of 1899, and has been heard before the legislative committee. It is probable that the measure will be favorably reported with maximum and minimum limits, however, for different classes of offences.

A bill is under consideration for the probation of persons convicted of minor offences and for the appointment of probation officers on lines similar to the system in Massachusetts. No report has yet been made on this matter.

A plan is under consideration to re-establish whipping as a penalty for certain offences, such as assaults, wife-beating, etc., and for the punishment of juvenile offenders under sixteen years of age. It is doubtful what report will be made on this measure.

Bills have been presented to provide for a state reformatory for men and women. The bill providing for the Women's Reformatory may receive favorable consideration, but it is doubtful if a large institution will be recommended at this time.

Further measures in regard to the criminal classes include the following :—

A bill that life prisoners may be paroled, after serving twenty years, was rejected.

A bill that capital punishment be by means of electrocution, and not by hanging, was rejected.

A bill that minors convicted of murder in the first degree should not be punished by death, but by imprisonment for life, was rejected.

A bill that persons convicted of jail offences may be paroled and placed under the supervision of the town selectmen has been introduced, but it is doubtful if it will receive favorable consideration.

A bill providing for the employment of persons convicted of jail offences on the public highways has been introduced, but no report has yet been made.

A bill was introduced providing that the wife, or any person dependent upon a prisoner committed to jail, should receive fifty cents per day of his wages. It is not likely that this bill will be favorably considered in its present form, as many of the prisoners in jails do not earn fifty cents a day.

A bill was introduced providing that no boy under nine years of age should be committed to the State School for Boys except upon conviction of a felony. It is hoped that this measure will be favorably reported, as there are a number of small boys seven and eight years of age committed to the school for trifling offences.

In regard to the defective classes : —

A bill was introduced to provide for the establishment of a state hospital for pulmonary tuberculosis. The City Hospital of Hartford is also raising funds to establish a separate institution for this purpose ; and it is probable that one, if not both, of these establishments will materialize.

In regard to the dependent classes an effort has been made to transfer the cost of support of dependent and neglected children in the county temporary homes from the state, where it now rests, to the towns from which the children are committed. This measure will probably be rejected.

A bill has been introduced providing for the commitment of dependent and neglected children by the courts to any suitable person or institution for such time as the court may determine, thus giving a fixed sentence instead of guardianship up till eighteen years, as obtains at present. This measure is not likely to receive favorable report.

An effort has been made to provide for the commitment of children to a certain Roman Catholic asylum in New Haven upon the same basis as commitments to county temporary homes, the state paying all the bills. It is not probable that this attempted favoritism to a sectarian institution will be carried.

A bill has been introduced to permit the courts to discharge at any time a child who has been committed to the county temporary home. At present the courts have this power only when application therefor is made within one year after the commitment. After that time this power rests with the board of management; and it is hoped that no change will be made in the present system, which works well.

A bill has been introduced which, in effect, provides that towns may board their dependent poor outside of the town to which they belong. The present law requires that paupers be boarded in the home town. It is to be hoped that something may be accomplished along this line, so that a number of small towns, of which each one alone cannot support a suitable almshouse, may combine in the establishment of district almshouses.

A bill has been introduced providing that selectmen, at the annual town meeting, shall disclose the name of each person to whom money has been paid and the amount thereof. It is not likely that this will be favorably reported, although such custom now exists in a number of the towns.

The only new charitable institution established within the past year has been a public hospital in the town of Winchester, called the Litchfield County Hospital of Winchester. It is a complete establishment with all modern appliances and will accommodate about forty patients.

New buildings have been added to the state prison, providing a congregate dining-room, new cell block, and new department for women.

At the Hospital for the Insane at Middletown the large congregate dining-room is approaching completion, and, when finished, will have a seating capacity for 1,500 persons.

At the School for Boys at Meriden a start has at last been made in manual training, and three classes of twenty boys each are receiving instruction in a form of sloyd work under an experienced teacher.

At the School for Feeble-minded at Lakeville a new building has been erected to provide school-rooms, assembly hall, and quarters for teachers.

DELAWARE.

BY MRS. EMALEA P. WARNER, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The following important measures were passed at this last session of the legislature:—

Loan of \$75,000 for Newcastle County Workhouse, which is now about complete and a model institution. Appropriations: to Delaware Hospital for Insane, \$124,000 biennially; Girls' Industrial School, \$3,000 annually; Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, \$900 annually; to support deaf, dumb, blind, or imbecile children in other state institutions, \$7,500; for soldiers' burial, \$625; for improving colored schools, \$6,000; for State College for Colored Students, \$6,000; for Delaware College new building, \$25,000.

Loan bills authorizing Wilmington High School to borrow \$150,000; Wilmington Park Commission, \$80,000; also bill providing that levy courts of each county shall pay respectively \$100 annually to the Ferris Industrial School for each ward committed there; the Audubon Society bill for the protection of birds, etc.; a new and more just method of apportioning school funds; and a State Library Law, the last-named having been secured through the efforts of the Delaware State Federation of Women's Clubs.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

BY HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

During the past year Congress has enacted more important legislation affecting the charities of the District of Columbia than has been the case for many years before. The bill to create a Board of Charities was passed; and the president appointed July 1, 1900, as members of the board, five of our very best citizens; the members of the board to serve without compensation. The board has chosen as its secretary Mr. George S. Wilson, who for over five years had been the general secretary of the Associated Charities. The board

is given general supervision of all charities in the District "supported in whole or in part by appropriations of Congress." It is required to report annually to Congress, and to prepare the estimates of future appropriations for charitable purposes. As a result of the board's first report to Congress, several important items of legislation have been secured.

An appropriation of \$100,000 was carried in the bill approved June 6, 1900, for the purchase of a site for a municipal hospital; and the commissioners of the District of Columbia have purchased a site of thirty-three acres, while Congress at its last session appropriated \$5,000 with which to prepare plans for hospital buildings.

\$25,000 was appropriated for the purchase of a site for a new almshouse, which will provide for the separation of the almshouse from the workhouse, while \$150,000 is now available for the erection of a new workhouse for males. The appropriation bill provided, also, for the making of contracts by the Board of Charities for the care of patients with three hospitals, which had heretofore received lump sum appropriations. A bill was passed providing for the compulsory support of children by their parents, and prohibiting the sending of children under seventeen years of age—charged with or convicted of minor offences—to the workhouse or jail, and providing for the commitment of such offenders to the Board of Children's Guardians on probation.

In the field of private charity Mr. Charles F. Weller, of Chicago, has been secured as general secretary of the Associated Charities. A new organization known as the Instructive Visiting Nurses' Association is doing important work in providing proper attention by trained nurses for the very poor who are sick in their homes.

FLORIDA.

BY REV. JOHN A. HUGHES, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

There is no board of charities in the state of Florida. The Commissioners of the State Board on State Institutions has a general supervision of any institutions. This board is composed of the cabinet officers, the governor acting as chairman. There is a State Asylum for the Insane at Chattahoochee, an Institute for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind at St. Augustine, and about a year ago there was

established at Mariana a Juvenile Reformatory School. There are several private charitable institutions in the state,—the Daniel Memorial Orphanage at Jacksonville, the Schumacher Society, in the same city, for the protection of children. A few of the counties of the state have poor farms. The one question relating to the general subject of correction is that of convicts. These have been leased out to one firm for the sum of \$21,000. This year the legislature will probably pass a bill whereby the state will have more direct control and oversight of the convicts, and also get a larger share of the profits arising from convict labor. There is a widespread interest in securing better treatment for the convicts and holding the lessees to more strict account.

GEORGIA.

No report.

IDAHO.

BY REV. JONATHAN EDWARDS, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

There has been no marked progress in organized charities during recent years, and no special charitable and correctional legislation. Liberal appropriations have been made by the legislatures for the maintenance of the three state institutions.

Penitentiary.—According to the last printed report, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1900, the expenditures for general expenses were \$64,000; for buildings and improvements, \$26,000; estimated value of property, \$225,000; number of state prisoners, 146; number of United States prisoners, 10; total, 156.

Insane Asylum.—The report for 1900 has the amount for current expenses, \$69,583; on improvements, \$5,000; total number treated, 258; number discharged, 43. A two-story brick ward, 100 × 40, was completed, giving room for 50 patients. The other improvements are a laundry building, stalls for horses, and brick granaries.

Soldiers' Home.—State appropriation, \$5,000; national government, \$6,870. The home was consumed by fire last year, and the infantry quarters of Boise barracks have been occupied. A hospital was erected, 40 × 40. Total number on roll, 95.

The North-western Home Finding Society, with headquarters at Spokane, Wash., makes Northern Idaho a part of its field of operations. Several local circles have been organized, at Moscow, Wallace, and Wardner.

The Florence Crittenden Rescue Home of Spokane, Wash., has a Purity Circle at Wardner. Women's clubs have been organized in the larger towns and cities, some of which — especially the New Century Club at Wardner — have a philanthropic feature.

The state officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union have been active in work of reform and in establishing public libraries.

ILLINOIS.

BY JOHN T. PETERS, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

During the session of the Forty-second General Assembly, just closed, there was but very little legislation with regard to the state charitable institutions and the treatment and control of the dependent and neglected classes. The only enactment of any importance was the creation of the Illinois State Home for Delinquent Boys, which will take effect July 1, 1901. Under the act "to regulate the treatment and control of dependent, neglected, and delinquent children," approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899, there is no suitable place to which delinquent boys, within the meaning of this act, may be committed. The Home for Delinquent Boys, when established and fully equipped, will cure this defect in the original law.

The act in question calls for the appointment by the governor of three commissioners to select a site, which by the terms of the act, must be donated for this purpose, and shall consist of not less than three hundred and twenty acres of land. When the site is selected, the governor is required to appoint seven trustees to manage the home, which will be under the general supervision of the State Board of Charities. The bill as originally introduced called for an appropriation of \$75,000 for the necessary buildings and equipment. This amount, however, was reduced to \$25,000 for buildings, \$5,000 for furniture and the necessary tools, etc., and \$5,000 for maintenance until the next session of the General Assembly.

It is with great regret that I report the failure of the bill for the establishment of the Illinois State Colony for Epileptics to pass the

legislature. The legislature of 1899 enacted a law empowering the State Commissioners of Public Charities to select a site for this purpose, obtain an option thereon, and report the draft of a bill for the establishment and control of such colony to the General Assembly. Acting upon this order and authority, the State Commissioners of Public Charities selected a site for the colony in Jersey County on the banks of the Mississippi River, which, in their opinion, fully met all the requirements of such a colony. The site selected contains 1,600 acres of land especially adapted for the purposes of an epileptic colony. A bill was prepared and introduced in the legislature; but it failed of passage, owing to the lateness of the day on which favorable action on it could be secured by the committee to which it was referred for consideration. It finally received favorable action by the committee, but got no further in the House of Representatives than the order of second reading.

A bill for the establishment of a State Board of Control, to consist of three members, and to supersede the present Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities and the boards of trustees of the several state charitable institutions, including therein strong provisions for the exercise of the merit system in all of our state charitable institutions, was also introduced in the legislature; but it, too, failed to pass. It received a favorable recommendation by the committee, but was lost in the closing days of the General Assembly.

During the last year there have been no changes in the policy of the management of the state charitable institutions, and I have nothing to report upon this subject. The legislature passed a bill making kidnapping a penitentiary offence, and another exempting kidnappers from the provisions of the parole law. Bequests for charitable, educational, or religious purposes were exempted from the inheritance tax. The abandonment of wife or children or refusal to provide for one's family was made a misdemeanor.

In the summer and fall of 1900 the State Board of Charities made a careful and critical inspection of every jail and almshouse in the state, noting particularly their sanitary condition and taking a census of the prisoners and inmates confined therein. The following summary, showing the classification of the prisoners and inmates, cost of feeding same for the year, etc., may be of interest to the Conference:—

■ The number of prisoners actually present in the county prisons

of the 102 counties of the state at the various dates of inspection was 1,110. Of this number 797 were awaiting trial, 272 were serving jail sentences, 28 were awaiting removal to higher prisons, 3 were awaiting execution, 2 were confined for debt, 2 were insane, 6 were city prisoners, and 28 were children under sixteen years of age, — 24 boys and 4 girls.

The movement of population shows that the number of prisoners present Jan. 1, 1899, was 1,338; admitted during the year, 14,267; discharged during the same period, 14,234; died during the same period, 14; remaining Jan. 1, 1900, 1,357. The number of insane in jail during the year was 117.

The cost of feeding prisoners for the year was \$144,038.12; other expenses, \$45,034.57; repairs, improvements, etc., \$52,148.95; total for the year, \$241,221.64.

At the various dates of inspection the total number of pauper inmates in the various county almshouses of the state was 8,989. Of this number, 3,100 were insane, 397 idiotic, 38 deaf-mutes, 113 blind, 335 epileptic, 207 children under sixteen years of age, and 4,799 not classified, the majority of whom were old and decrepit.

The movement of population of the almshouses shows that the number of inmates present Jan. 1, 1899, was 7,916; admitted during the year, 28,223; discharged during the same period, 25,600; died, 2,499; remaining Jan. 1, 1900, 8,040.

The total pauper expense for one year was \$1,650,268.62, classified as follows: maintenance at almshouses, \$744,653.91; salaries of superintendents, \$57,847.50; salaries of matrons, \$3,210; salaries of county physicians, \$27,212; buildings, improvements, etc., \$56,899.96; outdoor relief, \$760,445.25.

The indications now are that the State Hospital for the Incurable Insane at Peoria will be completed and ready for the reception of inmates within the next few months. This institution will greatly relieve the overcrowded and congested condition of the other state hospitals for the insane, and also the county almshouses of the state, in the latter of which it is impossible, with the limited means at the command of the authorities, to properly provide for the unfortunate insane.

INDIANA.

BY AMOS W. BUTLER, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Some important amendments to old laws and a few additional measures were enacted by the legislature which adjourned in March, 1901. The law of 1897, prohibiting the retention of children between the ages of three and seventeen years in county poor asylums longer than ten days, was amended by changing the limit to sixty days. A new law for the creation of County Boards of Children's Guardians was passed, and its provisions extended to all the counties of the state. The law heretofore in force applied to but four counties. Under one provision of the new statute, children are allowed to remain with their parents, except in emergencies, until after the court decides whether they shall be committed to the custody of the Board of Guardians. By an amendment to the law establishing the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home the benefits of that institution are extended to children of deceased soldiers or sailors of the United States in the war with Spain or in the Philippine Islands. Appropriations amounting to \$110,000, for the purpose of erecting new buildings at the School for Feeble-minded Youth, will enable the management to accept many outstanding applications, and also to carry out an important new law which provides for the admission to this institution of feeble-minded women from sixteen to forty-five years of age. The law governing this school was amended to provide for the admission of idiotic, epileptic, and paralytic children under the age of sixteen, under the same regulations that feeble-minded children are now admitted.

The legislature of 1899 extended the benefits of the parole law to women thereafter committed to the woman's prison; and in 1901 an amendment passed, including all women who may now be serving a fixed term of imprisonment. Another measure creates the office of prison matron in counties containing a population of 50,000 or over. This officer is to have charge of the female department of the jail, is to be in attendance in all courts when women are tried, and is to accompany girls and women committed to the Industrial School for Girls and Woman's Prison and those who are sent to or returned from any state hospital for the insane. An act passed in 1895, regulating the sale in Indiana of goods manufactured by

convicts in other states, and providing that such goods should be labelled "convict-made," was amended by the last legislature to apply to goods manufactured in Indiana prisons, as well as those in other states.

The only increased provision for the care of the insane is for one cottage at the Eastern Hospital. The appropriation, amounting to \$31,000, is available April 1, 1902; and the building may be expected to be completed the succeeding fall. This will perhaps accommodate 60 women. The General Assembly amended the law regulating insanity inquests by providing that such inquests shall be held by one justice of the peace and two physicians instead of by two justices and one physician, as heretofore.

Two measures referring to county and township charities were enacted. One is a codification of the poor relief laws: the other provides that counties having boards of county charities shall make an annual appropriation of \$50 for their expenses.

During the past year the Methodist Episcopal Church has established a Deaconess Hospital in Indianapolis. An addition, with a capacity of 100, was erected at the City Hospital of Indianapolis. Among the county institutions, three new jails and four poor asylums have been erected.

In the field of associated charities the work has been more efficient, and organizations have been strengthened. In Indianapolis the sentiment in favor of social settlements has increased materially, and one new Neighborhood House has been established.

The supervision of all dependent children who are public wards devolves upon the Board of State Charities since the enactment of the dependent children law of 1897. This board's agents also place children directly in family homes. For the past two years two agents have been employed. The last legislature increased the appropriation; and another agent, a woman, will be added to the force. The number of children in the county orphans' homes Oct. 31, 1900, was 1,623. 58 counties had no children in their poor asylums on that date. In the remaining 34 county poor asylums there were 49 children. All but 5 of these were physically or mentally defective or infants. While the number of dependent children who are public wards has not been reduced in the past three years, the average time these children remain inmates of orphans' homes has been reduced from 36 months to 20.6 months, a reduction of over 42

per cent. The activity of the four Boards of Children's Guardians has shown good results.

The successive laws in the past six years regarding official outdoor relief have resulted in a great decrease in the amount of aid given. In 1895 the value of outdoor relief given by the overseers of the poor and the medical relief amounted to \$630,168.79. The value of the outdoor and medical relief given for the year ending Aug. 31, 1900, was \$209,936.22. This is a decrease of \$420,212.57, or a reduction of 66 per cent.

The total population in the state hospitals for insane is 3,566,—an increase of 261 over that of a year ago. This increase is possible by reason of the additional buildings completed at each institution within the past year. The population of the School for Feeble-minded Youth on Jan. 31, 1901, was 740,—an increase of 97 over one year ago. The capacity of the institution was increased by the completion of new buildings within the year. The total population of the correctional institutions Jan. 31, 1901, was 2,472,—a decrease of six from one year ago. There has been practically no increase in the population of these institutions in the past six years. In 1895 their aggregate population was 2,448. Considerable improvements have been made at the state prison; and the new cell house, containing 600 cells, at the Reformatory, is approaching completion. The superintendent of the Reform School for Boys, Professor T. J. Charlton, after twenty-one years of faithful and efficient service, resigned, and retired from active work April 1, 1901.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

No report.

IOWA.

BY HON. L. G. KINNE, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The last legislature passed a law placing all county and private institutions where insane persons are kept under the supervision of the Board of Control of State Institutions. The board for itself, or some one it may appoint, is required to visit all these institutions at least twice a year, to make rules and regulations concerning the

keeping of insane patients, and to see that they are complied with. In the event of non-compliance of any county or private institution the board has authority to remove the patients to the state hospitals or to another county or private institution which may have complied with the rules.

The first visitation was made by members of the board. The second visitation is now being made by the physicians connected with our state hospitals.

The rules have been promulgated; and the result is that several institutions have turned their patients over to the state, and they have been transferred to the state hospitals.

The second visitation is not yet completed, so that we do not know to what extent the county institutions may be complying with the rules. These rules are calculated to cause the insane to be better cared for, and to throw safeguards around their care, to require night watches at institutions where necessary, and the proper number of attendants, fire escapes, medical attendants, etc. The law is a great step in advance.

The Women's Reformatory, spoken of in my last report, has not been opened because of the fact that the age limit fixed in the law makes it impractical to open it. The matter will be reported to the next legislature, which meets next winter, for its action.

KANSAS.

BY PROFESSOR F. W. BLACKMAR, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The work of the annual meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction held in Topeka, May, 1900, and the efforts of the Kansas Association stirred the public considerably. Consequently, the last legislature was active in the consideration of measures for the improvement of charitable and correctional affairs. Many measures were proposed, some good and some bad, for the remedy of existing evils. A number of bills failed, and some passed. Of the latter there are many commendable features and some serious defects. The space allotted for this report will not permit the analysis of the various acts and their bearing upon the present situation. Among the more important measures may be mentioned the following: An act to define the condition of child dependency,

neglect, and ill-treatment, and to prescribe methods for the protection, disposition, and supervision of dependent, neglected, and ill-treated children within the state of Kansas. This bill is a thorough digest of the whole matter. It places all children's aid societies under the control of the State Board of Charities.

Another important act provides for the parole of the prisoners of the penitentiary. It allows the governor to grant a conditional parole, which amounts to a conditional pardon. Its object is to return to independent social life those prisoners who give a reasonable assurance that they will henceforth lead a self-supporting law-abiding life. With proper care the law is a good one.

A law for the better management and control of the inmates of the industrial reformatory was passed. An attempt to consolidate the boards of the penitentiary and the reformatory failed.

The most important measure that passed the legislature was a new law governing the charitable and correctional institutions of the state. This law represents a revision of all the old laws and a substitution therefor. It has many important measures. Some of them might be greatly improved, and doubtless will in time. Upon the whole, the law will be of great advantage to the charities and corrections of the state.

The law carries a civil service clause for the employees in the charitable, penal, and reformatory institutions of the state. It is a fairly good law; and, if not used as a cloak for political action, it will prove a move in the right direction. The law made some radical changes in the commitment and care of the insane. It allows a private examination by a commission of physicians to determine insanity. Originally, the bill provided that the patient should be taken to the hospital by an attendant; but the sheriffs of the state objected because it encroached upon their prerogatives. They had sufficient political pull to defeat this provision. The law changes the terms "insane asylum" to "state hospital," "reform school" to "industrial school." The law provides for a State Board of Charities which has supervision over School for the Blind, School for the Deaf and Dumb, Industrial Schools, State Hospitals, School for Weak-minded Children, Orphans' Home.

Upon the whole, there is a spirit of reform in the Kansas institutions which will eventually remove all defects and abuses. Many improvements have been made, and more are to follow. Certainly

there has been a great interest in these matters during the last year.

KENTUCKY.

BY EMMA A. GALLAGHER, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

During the last meeting of the legislature a resolution was adopted making it the duty of the Joint Prison Committee to investigate the condition of the penitentiaries of the State once each month; the Board of Prison Commissioners to exercise executive control, authorizing all expenditures for maintenance, improvements, repairs, etc., approving or disapproving all appointments of officials or guards. By an act the power of paroling convicts was vested in this board. The rules adopted show that the paroling board will be extremely cautious in the exercise of the power conferred upon them. All expenses incurred by the parole must be furnished by the persons applying for the release of prisoners. Some reputable citizen of the prisoner's home county must also agree to give him employment for the first three months after his release. The paroled person must report conduct, with signed statement of the county judge, once every six months.

There has been some new work taken in hand by women's clubs and other organizations. An Industrial Home and Shelter has been opened, the object being to care for and reclaim young convicts discharged from our penitentiaries. The railroad department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has added to its work a Travellers' Aid, and, upon securing the consent of railroad officials, have placed at each depot a matron to look after the interests of women, and especially young girls and children travelling unattended.

The Children's Free Hospital Circle is extending its work, whereby children of the inaccessible mountain districts may receive benefits of hospital care. The circle will send some one to the mountains to take charge of this noble work. An elegant house was presented, as a memorial, by a liberal citizen to the Women's Christian Association, to be used as a boarding home for young women who work for their living.

There was formerly opened at Keene the Blue-grass Industrial School for the education and training of the boys and girls of our

negro population. A number of prominent people of Central Kentucky are interested in the school, and will give substantial aid to establish and support it. Its founder and principal, a colored man, is ambitious to have it equal the famous Tuskegee Institute.

LOUISIANA.

BY MICHEL HEYMANN, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

During last year two more free kindergartens were added to the five already in existence, one of them for colored children. We all recognize that child-saving is the greatest charity, and the free kindergarten the base of child-saving: hence the progress on this line is important, and rejoices the heart of every philanthropist.

The Shakespeare Almshouse has improved by a change of management.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children also has made a step forward by electing a new board, whose president is imbued with the true principles of other children's aid societies, a man with a great head and a greater heart, who will spread the ideas of placing the children in good families instead of keeping them herded in institutions. May God bless his labors!

Organized charity is making its way slowly, but it has not the support it should have. Church societies do not co-operate freely with us. We have not enough industrial institutions necessary for the employment of men and women able and willing to work, thereby teaching them to help themselves instead of receiving alms.

Prison reform is progressing. A new jail will soon be built, with modern improvements, steam heat, plenty of pure air and water. The jail will not be cellular, being only used for small misdemeanors, such as drunkards or vagrants, but will be a vast improvement on the old dilapidated, unsanitary shanty which lodges from two to three hundred prisoners as well as the insane, waiting sometimes weeks and months for transportation to the State Insane Asylum, which is entirely too small. We need sadly another modern hospital for the insane.

The convict lease is a thing of the past, thank the Lord! On January 1 of this year the state took charge of its convicts, who are now employed under state care on two large plantations,

producing sugar-cane, corn, and vegetables. The convicts are treated in a more humane manner; and we are soon to have a State Reformatory for first offenders, as well as a Boys' Reformatory.

Our governor has issued the first conditional pardon, thereby encouraging the passage of an indeterminate sentence and parole law bill.

MAINE.

BY MRS. L. M. N. STEVENS, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

No new legislation of importance has been effected during the year. There have been no new charitable or correctional organizations formed. Existing ones have received the usual amount of state aid or support.

The Maine Industrial School for Girls is now entirely controlled and supported by the state.

The poor, the insane, and the prisoners are well cared for with the exception of women prisoners. Effort has been made to establish a separate prison for women. The governor of the state and some other influential men favored it, but the matter was referred to the next legislature. There is a growing sentiment in favor of the proposition that female prisoners should be cared for by those of their own sex.

The orphan and dependent children of Maine are well cared for by the various orphans' homes, children's homes, good will homes, etc., existing in the state. Each year more attention is being given to the delinquent and unfortunate classes, with a tendency to provide real homes in private families for children, so far as possible.

MARYLAND.

BY MISS KATE M. McLANE, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Maryland has no legislation to report this year.

The Board of State Aid and Charities, created by the legislature of 1900, was formally organized by the election of a secretary, Colonel James R. Brewer, and has established its office, Room 302, Maryland Telephone Building, Lexington and Courtland Streets, Baltimore.

Corporations desiring state aid are given until July 1, 1901, to file their applications. So there is no comment to make on this latest provision for the supervision of the expenditure of state funds by private corporations.

There has been gain to the public treasury and gain to the honest pride of relatives of certain dependent insane from the provision of the act of 1900, regulating the commitment and care of insane persons, which does away with the former requirement that both lunacy and pauperism shall be ascertained by a jury, in court, before a person can be received as a public charge. Under the new law the county commissioners and the supervisors of city charities of Baltimore are allowed to arrange for reimbursement to the city and the counties for the care of patients whose relatives are able to pay for a part, but not all, of their proper keep. The reimbursement to the supervisors of Baltimore City for this account during ten months ending Jan. 1, 1901, amounted to \$7,342.

The present excellent policy of the Lunacy Commission of Maryland is to send acute cases to the Maryland Hospital for the Insane at Spring Grove, near Catonsville, and the chronic cases to Springfield Hospital, near Sykesville, Carroll County. This latter admirable institution is well adapted for its purpose, and the fine farm connected with it offers almost unlimited opportunities for employment. The last group of buildings finished is used for insane women, the assistant resident physician being a woman, Dr. Louise D. Holmes. In thus adding a woman to his staff, the superintendent, Dr. J. C. Clark, has shown himself in sympathy with the law of many other states requiring the appointment of a woman physician in any state hospital for the insane having women patients.

The most important matter to be reported on this year from Maryland is the readjustment of the relations between the city of Baltimore and various charitable corporations which care for a majority of the city's pauper and dependent classes, and also the more definite responsibility assumed, under its new charter, by the city for the care of its juvenile wards.

On first assuming office, the supervisors continued for a time those contracts found in effect with hospitals, dispensaries, and children's institutions; but in January, 1901, a new policy was established. The city of Baltimore now exacts of all private corporations contracting with it a minimum standard of service considerably in

advance of what has been, in many cases, accepted during past years. In their first annual report the supervisors express their decision that only such persons may be accepted as public charges as are unable to care for themselves and who cannot be cared for by relatives or by private charity.

The question of hospital and dispensary service for the poor is never an easy one, being in all modern communities largely complicated by the need of clinical experience for medical students.

The city of Baltimore supports and controls but one hospital, that at Bay View, the city almshouse. It uses, however, by contract, four other general hospitals (no two in the same section of the city), one homœopathic general hospital, and three special hospitals,—one for consumptives, one for nervous cases, and one for crippled children. Tentatively, the supervisors have contracted with four general dispensaries (in different "districts"), with one general dispensary belonging to the homœopaths, and with a special dispensary for the eye, ear, and throat. The city only recognizes as city patients, as a rule, such persons as "the medical school dispensaries do not care to treat, and as charitable physicians and private charity dispensaries do not treat."

The wise provisions of the new charter in regard to destitute and neglected children make the welfare of the children the paramount aim of the city officials. The present board of supervisors state as the result of a year's careful study of their problem that "a very valuable system of public aid has been introduced by the new charter." The co-operation between the city and the various private associations caring for children has, on the whole, been cordial and intelligent. For the first time in Baltimore there is the possibility of treating the problem of the dependent child as a whole. The care and supervision of the city over its dependent juvenile wards is absolute. The employees in this city department have been chosen solely with reference to their sincere interest in their work and for their efficiency. A careful record, by means of a card catalogue, is kept of all city charges. During the ten months ending Jan. 1, 1901, 269 applications came to the supervisors to have 395 destitute children placed in institutions or otherwise cared for by the city. 276 of these cases were referred to private charity, 9 were cared for by institutions as private charges, parents or relatives took 72. 2 were returned to Washington, D.C. Only 35 were accepted as public charges, and

placed in institutions having contracts with the city. We feel that this is an excellent record of municipal work.

The board of visitors to the city jail, under the new charter, have supervision over those reformatories in which the city places its delinquent children. Both state and city have lately cut down their appropriations to several of the reformatories for children.

Reports presented at the second annual meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, in March, showed an awakening through the state to the need of a School Attendance Law. The Arundell Good Government Club of Baltimore will issue this month a short report, or school census, giving the results, in a graphic manner, of a careful house-to-house study of a number of small representative city districts. The data, which includes irregularity of school attendance, comprise returns from about 3,500 families; and it will be used as one among many arguments before the next legislature in favor of a School Attendance Law for Maryland.

Two important changes in the officials of private charitable societies in Baltimore resulted from the transfer of Miss M. E. Richmond to Philadelphia. Miss Mary Willcox Brown, formerly general secretary of the Henry Watson Children's Aid Society, accepted the general secretaryship of the Charity Organization Society last October; and Miss Anna E. Rutherford, a graduate of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Training School for Nurses, who has also had some experience as a district nurse and as a settlement worker, became in April general secretary of the Henry Watson Children's Aid Society.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BY JOHN D. WELLS, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Results of recent legislation are as follows:—

1. The State Board of Charity is given authority to receive dependent children into its custody, without regard to the question of their settlement, on the written application of parent, guardian, friend, or overseers of the poor; and the courts are given authority to commit dependent as well as neglected children to the custody of a Board, except when the municipal authorities intervene. The benefit of state care and oversight is thus secured to a large class of children.
2. The State Sanatorium at Rutland—an institution for the care

and treatment of consumptive and tuberculous patients, established by legislation of 1895 and opened in 1898, and under the immediate direction of a board of trustees appointed by the governor — has been placed under the general supervision of the State Board of Charity, and measures are in progress for its enlargement and further development.

3. The records of paupers fully supported, of persons relieved and partially supported, and of travellers and vagrants lodged at the expense of cities and towns, which are required to be kept by the overseers of the poor; and the registers of inmates of city and town almshouses, which are required to be kept by the masters of the almshouses, — are to be kept in future in such form as the State Board of Charity shall prescribe.

4. On and after Jan. 1, 1904, all insane persons now cared for by the several cities and towns, except the city of Boston, are to be cared for, controlled, and supported by the state. Moreover, provision has been made for the early establishment of a colony, on a large farm, of quiet chronic insane, to be transferred from the state insane hospitals and asylums.

5. Persons sentenced by the courts may have such sentence suspended, and be placed on probation in the custody of probation officers. If the sentence is to pay a fine, the fine may be paid to the probation officer at any time during the period of probation. The probation officers of such courts as the commissioners of prisons shall designate are to report all cases to the commissioners; and it is the duty of the commissioners to keep a sufficient record of such cases, and to confer from time to time with the justices of the courts and with the probation officers, for the purpose of improving and perfecting the probation service.

6. Provision has been made for the expenditure of a small appropriation by the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind for the purpose of giving instruction to adult blind in their homes.

7. The provisions of the civil service laws have been extended to the police and fire forces of towns; and legislation is pending, giving the Civil Service Commission additional authority in cases of violation of civil service acts and rules.

A bill providing for the inspection of charitable homes and institutions by the State Board of Charity was favorably reported on by the

committee to which it was referred, but the bill finally failed to pass, with prospect, however, of a more satisfactory result another year. Existing laws already require all charitable corporations exempt from taxation to make such annual returns to the board as it may direct.

A bill providing for the approval of charitable homes for children by the State Board of Charity, as a condition of their incorporation, is now under consideration by the legislature, with fair prospect of passage.

A second effort to secure the establishment of a new reformatory for boys, which would be an intermediate institution between the Lyman School and the Concord Reformatory, met with no favor at the hands of the committee to which it was referred, and was defeated.

The farm colony recently established at Templeton, in connection with the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded at Waltham, and about sixty miles distant therefrom, is being steadily developed. 60 or 70 boys, who have passed the school age and are able to labor, have been transferred thereto, and have performed a great deal of work in connection with the construction of new buildings, besides doing some work on the farm.

Especially worthy of mention is the new building for the care and treatment of consumptive men at the State Hospital—formerly known as the State Almshouse—at Tewksbury. The building cost \$50,000, and has accommodations for 100 patients, in four different wards, with twenty-five beds in each,—two of the wards, comprising one wing, being devoted to cases of incipient phthisis, and the other two, in the other wing, to the more advanced cases. It is very favorably situated at some little distance from the other buildings of the institution, and is constructed on the latest and most improved methods, being a model of its kind.

MICHIGAN.

BY L. C. STORRS, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The Michigan legislature meets biennially. It is now (April 8) in session. No legislation along the lines in which the National Conference of Corrections and Charities is interested has thus far been accomplished. There are, however, pending in the legislature

bills which provide for state care of defective dependent children; for a central bureau of information regarding criminals who are, may be, or who have been confined in the prisons of Michigan since the Bertillon method for the identification of criminals was adopted by the state, and for making such information available to the judges of the several circuit courts of the state; for amending the constitution, thereby empowering the legislature to enact a law imposing indeterminate sentences as a punishment for crime; for amending the law governing the appointment of county agents, so that such officer shall be "a person recommended by the Board of Corrections and Charities"; for extending the maximum age of children eligible for admission to the State Public School for dependent children from twelve to fourteen years; for establishing a reformatory prison for women; for the establishing of an additional asylum for the insane. Some change is proposed in the law governing prison labor, but no bill of definite provisions regarding such labor has been prepared; nor for establishing trial of juvenile offenders separate and apart from adult prisoners.

State and private incorporated institutions for the care or placing in homes of dependent and delinquent children are under the supervision of the State Board of Corrections and Charities, such private incorporated institutions making annual reports to the State Board on blanks prepared by it. Each home in which a child is placed on indenture or otherwise must, before a child is placed in it, be approved by the county agent of the Board of Corrections and Charities; and children, after being placed, are under the supervision of the county agent, who is required to make stated visits to them, and report his findings to the institution by whom the child is placed, and to the State Board of Corrections and Charities. No trial of a child against whom a complaint is pending can proceed until a full investigation of the case is had by the county agent, and his report filed with the court. After the child is found guilty, the sentence imposed is on the recommendation of the county agent.

The dependent poor are cared for by the several counties of the state of which they are residents, the permanent paupers principally in poorhouses. The "township system" prevails in a few of the counties of the state. A large number, comparatively, of temporary paupers find relief through the supervisors of the several counties.

The insane are cared for in state asylums, maintenance in which is paid for by the county from which a patient is sent, for one year, after which the state assumes the support of patients. Certain inmates are "state patients" on entering the asylum. Michigan has one county asylum for the insane; namely, Wayne County, in which Detroit is situated. But this is under strict state supervision. Two private asylums for the insane exist in the state.

Michigan has a home for her feeble-minded and epileptic children. While this institution is under control of one board and one superintendent, the two classes of inmates are separated from each other in cottages situated well apart on the grounds.

Three penitentiaries, each under its own board of control, and the Detroit House of Correction care for the prisoners of Michigan. The law provides for the grading of prisoners. Schools, Sunday-schools, and Sunday services are maintained in each state prison; and a chaplain is one of the regular officers of the prison. A parole law is in force, which has proved not only a benefit to many a prisoner, but has aided in the discipline of the prison as well.

MINNESOTA.

BY JAMES F. JACKSON, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The most important legislation enacted in this field by the legislature recently adjourned was the establishment of the Board of Control of State Institutions, which on August 1 is to supersede and have all the powers of the State Board of Corrections and Charities, and of the governing boards of all the correctional and charitable institutions other than the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Home. The present boards will have charge of the general policy, determine the courses of study, the number of teachers to be employed and their salaries at the Schools for the Deaf and Blind and at the State Public School. The financial management of these schools is to be transferred to the Board of Control.

The members of the first board were appointed for terms of two, four, and six years. The terms of their successors will be six years.

The chief executive officers of the several institutions, except the State Public School and the Schools for the Deaf and the Blind, will appoint and discharge all their assistants and employees, the number of whom will be determined by the board.

Detention hospitals have been established in connection with the city and county hospitals in the three most populous counties. To these hospitals the judge of probate and the examining physicians may commit persons alleged to be insane, concerning whom there is doubt. No patient is to be allowed to remain in a detention hospital longer than six weeks. The cost of construction and maintenance of the detention hospitals is to be provided by the state.

This principle in a modified form is extended to all the counties by another law, which provides that no person alleged or found to be insane before the Probate Court shall be kept in jail unless for exceptional reasons and upon the Probate Court's order.

The law for the paroling of prisoners from the state prison has been so amended as to include life prisoners who have served thirty-five years, less their good time allowance. Life prisoners, however, may not be paroled without the unanimous written consent of the members of the Board of Pardons.

A law was enacted providing for the restoration to full citizenship of prisoners convicted of felonies and sentenced to jail or to pay a fine, thus giving them the opportunity formerly open only to felons who have been sentenced to a state prison.

The law governing the distribution of the State Soldiers' Relief Funds was so amended as to make it applicable to soldiers of the Spanish War and their relatives. It is also made applicable to deserted wives, but not to deserting husbands. The amount of relief to be granted is determined for three months at a time, that it may be susceptible of entire adjustment to changing conditions. This relieves the state law from the odium frequently attaching to the administration of federal pensions, which often causes serious demoralization or undermines the independence of the recipient.

A department of sloyd has been introduced in the State Public School. It has heretofore been introduced in every other state institution caring for children.

Military drill has been introduced at the State Reformatory.

The Boys' and Girls' Training School at Red Wing are to be separated; and provision is made for the establishment of a State Training School for Girls, at least two and one-half miles from the present institution, which is to become the State Training School for boys.

The legislature has made provision for four additional cottages on

the farm at the School for the Feeble-minded. This will provide for the care of the epileptics on the colony plan. The additional provision is adequate for all the applicants now awaiting admission to the institution.

The small asylums for the insane at Anoka and Hastings have been acknowledged to be successful; but the last legislature made provision for sufficient addition to triple the present capacity, thus jeopardizing an essential condition of the success of the present method.

The legislature made an appropriation for the necessary expenses of a commission to investigate and report concerning the advisability of establishing and maintaining a state sanatorium for consumptives.

A law was enacted imposing a penalty upon an officer who shall issue a marriage license to any persons either of whom is known by him to be afflicted with epilepsy, imbecility, feeble-mindedness, or insanity.

The abandonment or neglect of a family was made a felony.

Another law provides that the county, and not the city or village, shall be responsible for the necessary assistance of non-resident paupers.

A law was enacted to promote the health and welfare of infants born and cared for in places not the home of their parents. An important purpose of the law was to reduce the ease with which illegitimate children may be either neglected or disposed of.

After a trial of a year and a half the probation law, now applicable to the three most populous counties, was amended by increasing the maximum age of juveniles who may be placed on probation from eighteen to twenty-one years.

Henceforth all the care of the poor in St. Louis County, in which Duluth is situated, is to be under the charge of an unpaid board of poor commissioners appointed by the district judges.

The Minnesota Children's Home Society have received a site midway between the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, upon which this year will be erected a temporary home with a capacity of 35 children.

The Odd Fellows' Home at Northfield has been completed nearly a year. This home is intended for the decrepit members and for the widows and children of deceased members, but as yet there are few inmates. The German Catholic Orphan Asylum at St. Paul has removed to a new site with commodious grounds.

The number of good small hospitals, public and private, is steadily increasing, the new city hospital at Owatonna being one of the latest and best equipped.

MISSISSIPPI.

BY HON. J. L. POWER, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

There have been no changes in recent years in this state. An effort was made at the last legislature to establish a juvenile reformatory, and there is a strong sentiment in favor of such legislation. It is very probable that it may be again considered by our legislature next winter. A member of the State Senate, Mr. George, has recently given notice that he is preparing a bill to provide for a home for disabled and indigent Confederate soldiers, for destitute orphans, and a state hospital, all to be under one administration; and the proposition is meeting with much favor. The state has recently purchased a tract of some 12,000 acres in the Delta section of the state for a state prison farm, the idea being to have all the convicts under state control instead of working them on plantations jointly by state and plantation owners. All of our eleemosynary institutions are under excellent management and are generously supported by the state. The associated charities at Meridian is making efforts to stop children begging in the streets, and to secure the establishment of a juvenile reformatory.

MISSOURI.

BY MISS MARY E. PERRY, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The altruistic spirit of the times was manifested during our last General Assembly by the number of bills passed for our helpless classes and the generous provision made for them.

The women prisoners confined in the state penitentiary at Jefferson City will be removed from their present desolate, cramped building to a new one costing \$50,000, where they will have the benefit of grounds, light, and sunshine. The male prisoners at the expiration of their terms will receive \$5 in addition to their suit of clothes and railroad ticket. A clerk of pardons, whose duties will be similar to the one in Washington, D C., was appointed by

Governor Dockery. Children under arrest, under the age of sixteen years, will be looked after by probation officers, the chief one receiving a salary of \$800 a year, the two deputies, one of whom will be a woman, receiving \$600 a year, and the three \$100 each for necessary expenses. To Mrs. Henry W. Eliot of St. Louis, more than any one, is the city indebted for this Probation Law for Juvenile Delinquents. As a member of the jail committee of the Humanity Club, she has given much time and thought to this class of offenders, studying the laws of different states in their interest, and finally choosing for St. Louis the best features in the Massachusetts and Minnesota laws and adjusting them to our conditions. Active work by the probation officers will begin early in June, after the nomination of the chief officer by the State Board of Charities and Corrections and his confirmation by a majority of the circuit judges.

The Bertillon system for the identification of criminals in the cities of the state and in the penitentiary has been introduced. The interest of labor will be considered by a State Board of Arbitration, consisting of three members, an employer, employee, and one disinterested person. The state will see to it that all factories will be inspected twice a year; and officers will be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of salaries paid employees, condition of workshops, and the ages of the children found at work in them. A compulsory education law passed both Houses of the General Assembly, but was vetoed by Governor Dockery. Our eleemosynary and penal institutions were given generous appropriations. Work on the cottages of both the new Insane Asylum at Farmington and the Feeble-minded and Epileptic Colony at Marshall continues. In about a month both will be ready to receive patients. Between two and three hundred applications for admission to the Feeble-minded and Epileptic Colony have been received, showing the need there was in the state for this institution. These new institutions are beautifully situated, modern, and satisfactory. Organizations or individuals from now on sending maimed or defective children into this state will be subject to a fine. To our private charities two noteworthy gifts were donated, one a Home for Incurables to the Bethesda Association. The other recipient is the Children's Home Society of Missouri of a commodious building for a home for the children and the prospect in the near future of an endowment for it. Vacation playgrounds were opened last summer by the social economic section of

the Wednesday Club. Under the able management of Mrs. Dwight Tredway and others they proved a great success. The work has enlisted the interest of other clubs and the School Board, and will be undertaken upon a larger scale this summer. The Associated Charities in Kansas City has done satisfactory work during the past year. They have about completed arrangements there for a Farm Home for dependent old men. Joplin, the centre of our mining region in the south-western part of the state, will soon have a new Children's Home.

The St. Louis Provident Association has inaugurated the following new departments during the past winter: —

The establishment of the Provident Penny Savings Bank, which has been quite liberally patronized by our beneficiaries and a number of depositors from the outside.

The Legal Aid Department of the Provident Association will look after those who may be oppressed by money-lenders or from other causes, and will give advice and legal assistance without charge to those not able to pay for the service of an attorney. The department is organized with an Advisory Board of Counsellors of eminent lawyers of the city.

The name of the woman's lodge at the central office has been changed from the Provident Association Lodge to the Alcott Club. Many people who might be entitled to the accommodations which we had refused to accept them because they did not like to state that they stayed at the Provident Association Lodge.

Our first Missouri State Conference of Charities and Correction was held in St. Louis in January. It attracted a good deal of attention throughout the state, and we are glad that this first step has been taken. Our next meeting will be held in Columbia, the seat of our State University. I think there is an awakening all over the state in the subjects for which the National Conference of Charities is working.

MONTANA.

BY WALTER M. JORDAN, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The last legislature appropriated \$41,500 for additional buildings, etc., for the State Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum at Boulder. This will make a fine equipment for this institution.

\$12,500 was also appropriated to complete the main building of the State Orphans' Home at Twin Bridges, also \$5,000 to build and equip a cottage for a nursery at the State Orphans' Home. The home can now care for 100 children, and these new improvements just mentioned will double its capacity.

An appropriation was also made to the State Reform School at Miles City of \$1,500,—\$1,000 for the purchase of machinery and material for manual training work and \$500 for repairs and improvements.

The State Board of Charities and Reform consists of three clergymen, whose report shows that the state penitentiary has 352 prisoners. 470 insane patients are kept by contract in the asylum at Warm Springs. The state pays 65 cents per capita for each patient. The total amount paid the contractors for the year was \$115,142. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb has cared for 40 patients during the past year. It is very much overcrowded. The board of trustees recommended the establishment of a state school for feeble-minded, as no provision whatever is made for this unfortunate class.

NEBRASKA.

BY A. W. CLARK, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

An advisory State Board of Charities was created by our recent legislature. The bill in its final form was passed the last day of the session, in the month of March, and signed by the governor. For the past eight years a few of us have worked for the accomplishment of this result. At times the difficulties in the way of its accomplishment seemed insurmountable. In addition to ignorance, lack of interest, and the unreasonable cry for economy, we found that our state constitution distinctly prohibits the creation of any additional state board whatever. This latter difficulty was overcome with the aid of the best legal advisers of the state, who drafted a bill in harmony with the state constitution, making the governor, the commissioner of public lands and buildings, and the superintendent of public instruction, the board *in fact*, and further providing that these three men be empowered to select four advisory secretaries, and that these seven men should select a chief secretary who should be the paid executive officer of the board, all the others to serve

without pay. This bill was in legal form two years ago, but the cry for economy at that time killed it. It has been by a gradual process of education for eight years that the way was prepared for the passage of the bill at the recent legislature. We know that all members of the Conference will rejoice with us over the successful issue. Mr. John Davis has been chosen general secretary of the board.

Another bill passed the recent legislature, defining the position and details of the work of the industrial schools. A former act, calling these institutions reform schools, was abolished, and also a former act, fixing the age limit at eighteen years, was abolished; and the age limit by the last act of the legislature was fixed at sixteen years, when boys and girls may be sent. This bill, drafted in the light of the best knowledge of modern times, will be of great value to the superintendents of these institutions in enabling them to carry out the objects of industrial schools.

A bill to establish a State Public School, after the plans of Michigan and Minnesota, received favorable consideration in the House of Representatives; but lack of time prevented its being carried through the Senate. Other bills touching the powers and duties of guardianship and other matters were introduced, but from lack of attention were lost.

Members of the Conference will be interested to know what Nebraska has been doing in the care and treatment of the feeble-minded, the insane, and the epileptics. We must confess that Nebraska has been behind most of the other states in the care of these classes. We acknowledge with shame and regret that the conditions in our State Institute for the Feeble-minded Youth has not only been a disgrace to our state, but a blot upon civilization. Some of these deplorable conditions, at times, have existed in the three state institutions for the care of the insane. Very little has been attempted in the way of medical treatment; and very little, also, has been attempted in the way of classification of the inmates. These unfortunate ones have received almost nothing besides the food and shelter provided by the state. As one of the ex-officials of a hospital recently said, "We can do nothing more than to herd them like so many cattle." A regular routine of bromide treatment has been followed for years in the institutions caring for these classes. In the State Institute for the Feeble-minded Youth, with great regularity most of the time since the institute was founded, three times

a day, at the meal hour, when the inmates were seated at the table, a tablespoonful of bromide solution was given to each one,—“high grades” and “low grades” and all others, regardless of everything, before beginning the meal. The object in this was not medical treatment, but for the purpose of quieting, and making it easier for the attendants to handle them. Close observation upon the part of some who have made a study of this practice has convinced them that the effects of the drug on the nerve centres, when given in this way, has been to hasten insanity of mind in many cases, and to sink many of them to lower levels, intellectually and physically. Similar methods of bromide treatment have been, from time to time, carried on in the hospitals for the insane. The physicians in charge have not been so much to blame as the governing power of the state. All of our state institutions are, and have been from the beginning, wholly under political influence; and, as a rule, superintendents and assistants have been appointed on the basis of the political strength which they represent. First of all was considered what they had done for their “party” and what they might be able to do during the next campaign. I am glad to mention that some of our governors have tried to make fitness for the position come first, and consider political influence afterwards, but have failed to carry out their good purposes.

We deeply regret that many of our buildings in Nebraska are inadequate to suitably provide for these unfortunate classes. In many cases, this makes it impossible to have proper classification of the inmates. This condition of things must continue for some time to come. The better classes are, and must be, kept in wards together with the epileptics. These better classes, who might be greatly helped under proper conditions and treatment, must be daily exposed to influences which prevent the accomplishment of much good in the way of treatment. They must daily listen to the alarming screams of an epileptic preceding a convulsion, and must witness the writhing, convulsed body, the distorted features, the staring eyes, and the frothing lips. It is pitiable in the extreme when some of the inmates of the better class beg, as they often do, to be taken some place else, and are told there is no other place for them. Day after day they must remain under these depressing surroundings, which tend to drag them all to lower levels.

With a new State Board of Charities and with the wide informa-

tion and enlightened convictions of the present time, we look forward with hope toward the realization of better conditions in all our state institutions.

It is estimated that 1,200 epileptics are living in Nebraska outside of all institutions. 60 per cent. of the inmates of the Institute for the Feeble-minded are epileptics, while not more than 40 per cent. of the inmates of the hospitals for the insane are epileptics.

Some of us in Nebraska believe in the colony plan for epileptics, and hope to make a movement toward providing something in that direction in the near future. We believe it will be possible to secure the grounds and buildings now occupied as a State Soldiers' Home, at Milford, through political influence. This home was established some years ago, and is not only a constant burden to the state; but its existence is wholly unnecessary.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Grand Island is well equipped to care for all in the state who need such a home.

On behalf of homeless and dependent children, six organizations are at work in Nebraska.

The Nebraska Children's Home Society, with its efficient management, has local committees organized in every important town of the state and is doing a splendid work. This society has not established a home for temporary shelter for children, and does not undertake much in the way of relief and aid work on behalf of children.

The Child Saving Institute of Omaha is a strong organization, with a Home established in the city, which is well equipped for providing temporary shelter to children in need of such care. This society undertakes a great deal in the way of aid work to assist parents in keeping their own children, and also provides permanent homes for children which are absolutely surrendered. Considerable time is also devoted to rescuing children from vicious surroundings by process of law. During the past year 190 children were handled.

The Home for the Friendless, a state institution at Lincoln, is well equipped for accomplishing considerable work; but, owing to unfavorable conditions in the past, comparatively little has been done. It is practically a local institution, and has been largely engaged in the work of boarding children. Some years ago the home was under private management; and after appropriations were secured from the State, both for buildings and maintenance, a conflict arose over the management. It continued until two years ago

last January, when the state took entire possession and control. The home is not well known throughout the state, and under the present plans of its management there can be but little hope of realizing the object contemplated in such an institution. No provision is made in this institution for the care and education of crippled children; and no provision is made elsewhere in the State for such children except in county poorhouses, where they receive no education. It is humiliating to us in Nebraska that these helpless children, many of them susceptible of good education, are now being held in county poorhouses.

The Catholic Orphanage of Omaha is provided with good buildings and educational facilities. This institution is largely a boarding-school for children of the poor. Some work, however, is being done in placing orphan children in homes for adoption.

The Mother's Jewels' Home, located at York, is a Methodist orphanage, established by the General Conference of that denomination. While it is a denominational institution, devoted especially to the care of children from Methodist families, it takes in also other children, provides temporary care, and places quite a number in homes for adoption. This home is well equipped with buildings located on a splendid farm adjoining the city.

The Tabitha Home is a denominational institution, established by the Lutheran people at Lincoln, Neb. This institution, however, is more local in character than the one mentioned above and does less in the way of placing children for adoption.

NEVADA.

No report.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BY MRS. I. N. BLODGETT.

The legislature of 1901 established a State School for Feeble-minded Children, and appropriated \$30,000 for the erection of buildings. The bill provides that "the state shall establish and maintain a school for the care and education of the idiotic and feeble-minded between three and twenty-one years of age. All children supported by towns

or counties who, in the judgment of the selectmen or county commissioners, are capable of being benefited by school instruction shall be committed to this institution." Its purpose is so to train and educate them, if possible, as to make them in some degree self-supporting, so that they may not be during all their life a burden to the state or county. Children of parents who are able to pay for their care and training may be admitted. The bill was labored for most zealously by several energetic and public-spirited women, and in spite of considerable opposition in the beginning was finally passed without contest. It is believed by many to be the beginning of a system by which the state is finally to take entire charge of all the feeble-minded, indigent, and insane, whether children or adults.

NEW JERSEY.

BY WILLIAM H. ALLEN, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The reports of the various state institutions for 1900 indicate a successful year of administration. Economies have been introduced, as well as improved educational methods; while the records of industrial activities in garden and in workshop bear witness to progressive administration. The School for the Deaf added sloyd and half-tone engraving to its industrial school. The Morris Plains Hospital for the Insane reports, "The training school for nurses has fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of those who advocated its establishment." Among the buildings erected are an assembly hall at the Home for Feeble-minded Women; a trade school building at the State Home for Boys; a new cottage at the State Home for Girls; two new cottages to accommodate eighty patients at the Village for Epileptics. In addition there is the splendid reformatory at Rahway, which will be opened shortly under the superintendency of James E. Heg, formerly of the Wisconsin State Reformatory, and recognized as an exceptionally able exponent of the most advanced reformatory methods.

The following table indicates the number in each state institution Oct. 31, 1900, and the expense of administration for the fiscal year then ending:—

State Home for Boys	378	\$81,527.15
State Home for Girls	115	20,730.99

State Prison	1,091	206,707.43
State Hospital for Insane (Trenton)	1,117	274,818.13
State Hospital for Insane (Morris Plains)	1,389	338,539.50
State Village for Epileptics	19	7,845.56
School for Deaf-mutes	133	38,993.49
Home for Feeble-minded Women	113	20,948.43
Home for Disabled Soldiers	542	156,027.00

This table gives the total cost of maintenance. The net cost is much reduced in several institutions by the sales of products which vary from \$175 at the State Home for Girls to \$81,032 at the State Prison. Again, the Home for Disabled Soldiers receives but \$20,000 from the state treasury, or 12 per cent. of its maintenance.

The Act of 1900 regulating the State Home for Girls and providing for a parole system is now in effect. The age of admission was raised to ten years and a mixed board of trustees appointed, one of whom visits the home at least once a fortnight.

The only legislation in 1900 pertaining to charity or correction consisted of an enabling act for the Rahway Reformatory which embodies provisions for the introduction of indeterminate sentences.

The probation bill of 1899 has been put in successful operation, including Essex, Hudson, Mercer, Morris, and Middlesex Counties. Probation Officer Doremus, of Essex, reports 148 offenders, only 9 of whom have been sent to prison and 2 to the State Home for Boys. His collections for fourteen months have been \$1,547.86. Officer Higgins, of Hudson, has given the problem careful attention and reports 121 probationers,—44 men, 2 women, 3 girls, and 72 boys. Of 121 probationers, 13 violated their parole, and were returned to the court for sentence.

The work of the State Board of Children's Guardians in placing out children was so successful that practically all opposition has broken down both among the county freeholders and in the legislature. The latter increased the appropriation from \$2,000 to \$5,000, which has enabled the board to engage a salaried superintendent, and to defray the expenses of administration which have hitherto largely fallen upon Mrs. Williamson and Mr. Fox, the president of the board. The Hudson County Board of Freeholders were the last to see the economy and wisdom of substituting home for almshouse training and environment. During the single month of May 168 children were removed from the Hudson County almshouse.

The success of this work has been due chiefly to the devoted interest and executive ability of Mrs. Emily E. Williamson, who has for two years gratuitously given her services as superintendent to the Board of Guardians. The activities of the board have so multiplied, as have those of the State Charities Aid Association, that these organizations have decided to relieve Mrs. Williamson of the more onerous administrative functions; and Seymour H. Stone, for five years with the Boston Children's Aid Society, has been made superintendent of the State Board of Children's Guardians, and William H. Allen, general secretary of the State Charities Aid Association. Mrs. Williamson remains chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Charities Aid Association and treasurer of the State Board of Children's Guardians.

NEW MEXICO.

BY REV. MARY J. BORDEN, TERRITORIAL CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

With one exception there has been no change whatever in New Mexico in the line of charities and corrections. During the last legislature a law was passed for the establishment of a reform school for boys at Belen, N.M. Otherwise the same appropriations were granted for the sustenance of the institutions that have been reported year after year. With the deadening influence of a large majority of Mexican population all reform work must necessarily be of exceedingly slow growth.

NEW YORK.

BY HOMER FOLKS, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

No new state institutions were established by the legislature of 1901, and no very important legislation affecting charitable interests in the state as a whole was enacted. The revised charter of New York City, which will take effect Jan. 1, 1902, contains, however, important provisions relating to charitable interests in that city. Among these are the following: 1. The substitution of one commissioner of charities for the existing board of three members; 2. Important provisions facilitating the placing of destitute children in

families, either by the charities department directly or through societies incorporated for the care of children or for placing children in families; 3. Provisions in regard to the health and safety of children placed in institutions having branches beyond the city limits; 4. A provision that grandparents, as well as parents, shall be legally liable for the support of destitute children; 5. A new plan for the government of Bellevue Hospital and the three smaller hospitals — Gouverneur, Harlem, and Fordham — located in the city proper. These four hospitals are to be separated in administration from the Department of Public Charities, and placed under the control of a board of seven trustees, serving seven years each, the term of one member expiring each year. These charitable societies are to submit lists to the mayor from which the trustees may be appointed, though the mayor may disregard such recommendations. It is hoped by the friends of the change that it will eliminate politics from the management of these hospitals, and place them more nearly on a footing with the city hospitals of Boston and Cincinnati, which are governed by boards of trustees.

A children's court is established for all cases involving the trial and commitment of children under sixteen years of age, now tried in seven different magistrates' courts. The provision does not include children arrested for actual offences, but includes cases of destitution, neglect, improper guardianship, incorrigibility, begging on the streets, etc. The number of children committed by the magistrates' courts is about 2,500 per year. The establishment of this court was strongly supported by the leading charitable societies of this city, and important benefits are expected as a result.

The charitable interests of the state were probably never more surprised than on Jan. 1, 1901, when they read in the inaugural message of the new governor a recommendation that the existing State Board of Charities be abolished and a new board created, to consist of one salaried official and two state officers, *ex officio*, to serve without remuneration. A bill to carry out the governor's recommendation was introduced in the legislature shortly after its opening. A number of the important charitable societies and institutions in New York City organized an opposition to the measure. In all parts of the state the sentiment of those familiar with charitable work was found to be, practically, unanimously in favor of the retention of the present board. The testimony of leading members

of the legislature was that no measure introduced in recent years encountered such wide-spread, well-organized, and effective opposition. The friends of the bill became convinced that it was not a wise measure, and the bill was not reported from committee in either house.

A site for the State Hospital for Consumptives, established by the legislature of 1900, was selected by the board of trustees in the summer of 1900. The selection encountered much opposition from property owners in the locality, and also from representatives of another locality in which a state prison is already located, and which desires to be favored with this hospital. It was stoutly maintained that this particular location was the most eligible one in the entire state for the State Hospital for Consumptives. Eventually, the board of trustees selected a second choice, not, however, the location in which the state prison is located. An appropriation was made by the legislature of 1901 for buildings for the institution; but, unfortunately, a provision was added requiring the site to be still further approved by a board to consist of the governor, the president *pro tempore* of the Senate, and speaker of the Assembly.

The State Hospital for Crippled Children, established by the legislature of 1900, is located in a rented building at Tarrytown, N.Y.

The Tenement House Commission, appointed in 1900, submitted a report to the legislature of 1901, recommending very important changes in the building laws relating to tenement houses, and creating a new municipal department in New York City for the enforcement of the laws relating to them. The recommendations of the commission were adopted substantially without change by the legislature, and constitute the most important advance ever made by New York City in tenement-house reform.

As to correctional work, the appointment of Hon. S. J. Barrows as corresponding secretary of the Prison Association of New York should be noted. Largely through his efforts a probation law has been enacted, providing for the appointment of probation officers in all criminal courts in all cities of the state. Unfortunately, the bill, while pending, was amended so as to make it inapplicable to children under sixteen years of age. It was held that it would conflict with the powers of the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The probation officers may be officers of the court, of the district attorney's office, police officers, or private citizens. They are to

serve without compensation other than that which they receive in their official positions. Persons sentenced to pay fines may be placed on probation until the fine is paid. A parole law has been passed which applies to state prisoners under a definite sentence for a felony, the maximum penalty of which is imprisonment for five years or less. A parole officer is to be appointed for each state prison and for the Eastern Reformatory.

The state prison at Sing Sing has been condemned by the State Board of Health as unfit for human habitation, but no steps have been taken to remedy the evil. The Eastern Reformatory, which receives the same class of prisoners as the Elmira Reformatory, has been opened, but has not as yet been completed; nor has a reformatory régime been adopted.

A special law providing for a probation system for juveniles brought before the Buffalo police courts has passed both branches of the legislature, and is now in the hands of the governor. Buffalo has taken the preliminary steps to provide for three municipal playgrounds for the summer of 1901. The amount of city outdoor relief has been still further reduced, and is now \$38,000 per annum, as compared with \$118,000 three years ago.

At this date the Brooklyn Union for Christian Work and the Bureau of Charities are being consolidated under the name of the latter institution. The Brooklyn Children's Aid Society has extended its work of boarding in private families children committed to it by the Department of Public Charities.

Under the new plan adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in October, 1900, for the regulation of appropriations to private institutions, the total amount so appropriated was \$87,391.54 less for 1901 than for 1900. The appropriations to children's institutions were largely decreased, and the appropriations to hospitals increased.

NORTH CAROLINA.

BY C. E. DENSON, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The amount of expenditure by the state of North Carolina for education and charity is now about two-thirds of the taxation for state purposes. Within the past decade — indeed, within five years — extraordinary additions have been made in all lines of charitable

and educational development. The report of the Board of Public Charities, Jan. 1, 1901, shows more progress than ever before.

The State Hospital for Insane at Morganton, already the largest in the state, is enlarging its accommodations; and the General Assembly has provided for the continuance of the same. The State Hospital for Insane at Raleigh has just completed substantial additions. The State Hospital for Colored Insane at Goldsboro, already several times enlarged, is to receive funds for an additional building, contract to be made immediately.

The institutions for the deaf at Morganton, the blind at Raleigh, and for deaf and blind of the colored race at Raleigh have received many improvements, such as industrial buildings, water-works, farming lands, etc.

The State Soldiers' Home has been given a modern hospital, well arranged, and an appropriation nearly twice as large as it received prior to 1899.

The orphan asylums, chiefly supported by the state, at Oxford, for each race, have been improved and enlarged, and a debt upon the asylum for the colored race discharged by the state.

The penitentiary at Raleigh has received an electric plant inferior to none in the state; and the portion devoted to criminal insane is at once to have additional improvements, and to be cut off entirely from the grounds used by convicts.

On account of the pending constitutional amendment to go into effect in 1902, making educational qualifications for suffrage, the tax for common schools, heretofore about \$850,000, was increased by a direct appropriation of \$200,000 more, making the largest amount ever given. This does not include any local taxation, as for graded schools, etc.

To protect the public interests, the governor was authorized to appoint a board of examiners in 1902, prior to the meeting of the next General Assembly, to examine the accounts of the various institutions, instead of continuing the present plan of special committees from the Assembly to visit each, report to be made by the meeting of the legislature.

Boards of directors and superintendents were forbidden to begin new structures or extend former buildings from appropriations for support. If emergency requires use of funds of maintenance, approval to be given by the council of state, which is the body of the executive officers.

It was also enacted that hereafter only the indigent insane are to be cared for at public expense. Patients able to pay for treatment will be charged the per capita cost of the institutions, that of the State Hospital at Morganton, for example, being \$133 per annum.

Unfortunately, the necessarily large expenditures induced the postponement of the Reform School, greatly needed, and for which there was a greater general demand than for certain appropriations secured by adroit friends of measures, although all were meritorious. A law was passed providing for the indenture as apprentices of vagrant and dissolute children, under proper circumstances, by the clerk of the superior court of each county, who has the functions of a probate judge.

To six schools in each county, who should first make up a proportional part equal to the same, a small appropriation was given, to found a school library.

The educational and social improvement of the people formed the leading subject of the inaugural of the new governor, who will make a campaign of education this year.

Voluntary institutions of charity are rapidly increasing. There are now orphanages at Oxford (Masons), and in Granville County (colored Baptists), Charlotte (Protestant Episcopal), Barium Springs (Presbyterian), Thomasville (Baptist), Raleigh (Methodist), Nazareth, near Raleigh (Roman Catholic), Goldsboro (Odd Fellows), and one not yet located, being organized by the Christian church.

Hospitals, some of which are admirably equipped, have been founded as follows: Wilmington (two); Tarboro; Asheville (City Mission); Charlotte (St. Peter's, Protestant Episcopal, and St. Joseph's, colored); Durham (Watts Hospital and hospital for colored); Raleigh (Rex Hospital, St. Agnes for colored, and Shaw Mission Hospital, colored). These have reported their means, work, etc., to the Board of Public Charities.

A well-provided sanatorium for the insane, epileptic, and inebriate, will shortly be opened at Morganton, under the management of two experienced alienists of the State Hospital, and will be known as the Broadoaks Sanatorium. It is licensed, and to be regularly inspected by the State Board of Public Charities.

The progress of North Carolina speaks for itself.

NORTH DAKOTA.

BY REV. B. H. BRASTED, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

But little advance has been made during the year along the line of charities and corrections. There has been no legislation, no new organizations; and, so far as I know, nothing has been done by women's clubs. The insane asylum is well managed. Such epileptics and feeble-minded as are a public charge are cared for at the insane asylum. Measures were taken by the last legislature to establish an institution for feeble-minded, but some time will elapse before its realization. There is no State Board of "Charities and Corrections in North Dakota. There is no institution and no society in the state, except the North Dakota Children's Home Society," that will care for children under three years old. That society since entering its new building last fall has considerably enlarged its work. If some one familiar with the work of the National Conference of Charities and Correction and interested in its work could visit the state, much good might be done.

OHIO.

BY JOSEPH P. BYERS, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

There has been no session of our legislature since the last report.

The past year has been an unusually quiet one. The State Conference of Charities and Correction, held in Dayton in October, was attended by more than three hundred delegates; and much good was accomplished, notably in the meetings of the Associated Charities section, where the question of broadening and strengthening the work of the societies, particularly in the smaller cities, was thoroughly discussed in stimulating the interest and work of the country visitors, and in the section of the infirmary officials, where new light was thrown on the outdoor relief problem through a system of colored charts by which comparisons were made between counties of the same approximate population. These charts were reproduced in the printed proceedings.

Progress is being made in the custodial care of adult idiots. Buildings are being erected on the farm recently purchased by the

state for that purpose (1,068 acres), and at least some of the buildings will be ready for occupancy before the close of the present year. Between thirty and forty boys, men in years, most of them, were kept on the farm during the past winter, the old farm buildings purchased with the land being used for that purpose.

It is probable that the next General Assembly will be asked to pass legislation favorable to the establishment of juvenile courts in our larger cities; a probation system for first offenders; ample appropriations to carry into effect the policy of state care for all insane and idiots within the time limit already set,—namely, June 1, 1903; and separate provision for the insane criminals.

In 1894 the State Conference Board of Ohio Hospitals was organized. This board is composed of the superintendents, stewards, and members of boards of trustees of the eight Ohio hospitals and the Board of State Charities. Its purpose is for conference and to institute comparisons of management, fiscal and otherwise. The value of the organization has been great; the general management of the hospitals has been made in many ways more uniform; there have been large savings in the purchase of supplies; a uniform dietary was established, wages equalized, disproportion in the number of employees made possible of correction; and, while the old spirit of rivalry on the part of superintendents and other officials has not relaxed, it has been softened, and their mutual regard for each other strengthened by their frequent meetings and consequent social contact. At the last meeting of the board a number of colored charts, prepared by the secretary of the Board of State Charities, were discussed at considerable length. These charts showed at a glance the average cost of the principal articles of diet, comparative size of institutions, per capita costs on meats, breadstuffs, milk, wages, tobacco, etc. Similar charts will be prepared for the next annual meeting of this board, showing, in addition to the above, the per capita quantities of the main articles of diet consumed in each hospital.

OKLAHOMA.

BY MRS. R. W. RAMSAY, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

There is little to report of work done in the field of charities and correction in Oklahoma the past year. Criminals and delinquents

are still cared for by contract, though the outlook is toward a change. The territorial legislature which met the past winter passed a public buildings bill which made provision for the erection of a penitentiary, a reformatory for boys and one for girls, a blind and deaf and dumb institution, and an insane asylum. For reasons which seem to the majority of the people satisfactory the governor vetoed this bill. The feeling seems to be growing, however, that Oklahoma should care for her own criminals and dependants; and it is only a question of a few years when she will be able to do so.

The women's clubs have not taken up benevolent or reform work at any place.

In Guthrie is the only organization devoted to charitable work, the Women's Benevolent Association. Just now it is planning the erection of a hospital.

The poor of the territory are cared for by the county commissioners of the county wherein they are found. The attempt was made to pass a bill during the last legislature providing for the building of poorhouses, but it failed because there seemed to be no need for such buildings save in two counties of the territory.

OREGON.

BY W. R. WALPOLE, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The legislature of January, 1901, passed an act granting \$50 per annum for each orphan child under the age of fourteen years cared for in institutions containing more than five children, provided that no other pay is received for care of said children. Quasi-state institutions receive no aid under this act.

An act requiring that female patients in transit to the insane asylum be placed in charge of female attendants passed the House, but failed in the Senate.

An enabling act allowing cities to levy a tax of one-fifth mill to maintain free libraries was passed. Women's clubs, particularly that of Portland, were largely instrumental in securing its passage. A young Woman's Christian Association has been organized and established in suitable quarters, under good management, in this city.

Vicious children are sent to the State Reform School. The

principal work for dependent and delinquent children is done by the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, a quasi-state institution for which the last legislature appropriated \$6,000. Counties throughout the state pay this society for sixty-day commitments of delinquent children. It is an incorporated society, receiving also a considerable support from private sources. Its work has increased largely in the past few years, being conducted in a very efficient and economical manner. It has a large and well-equipped home for the temporary care of children during the period required to place them in good homes.

A branch of the National Children's Home Society is doing some work in the state not altogether of a commendable character. No new features have developed (although there is plenty of room for improvement) in regard to care of prisoners, feeble-minded, or epileptics.

The county commissioners of this (Multnomah) county discontinued outdoor relief last September, referring all applicants for such aid to the City Board of Charities. No difficulty has been found in providing all necessary aid at about one-fourth the former cost. The expense is borne by the society, which is entirely supported by subscription and has an efficient corps of friendly visitors.

PENNSYLVANIA.

At the present writing there is every probability that a juvenile court bill will pass the House, as it has already passed the Senate, and be signed by the governor. This bill is the result of several years of faithful work by a committee of the New Century Club. Its chief provisions are: (1) separate places of detention for offenders under fourteen; (2) visitation by reformatory officials of homes in which children are paroled from the institutions; (3) inspection by Board of Public Charities of all charities receiving children under the act; (4) associations outside the state that place children within its boundaries must furnish the Board of Public Charities with satisfactory guarantees as to the health and character of children so placed, and must remove from the state any child becoming a public charge within five years; (5) a special court-room, to be designed as the juvenile court-room, shall be set

aside in each judicial district of the state, and one or more judges shall be designed, whose duty it shall be to hear all cases of children under the age of sixteen; (6) probation officers not paid from the public treasury may be appointed by this court to investigate the circumstances of cases, to be present at the hearing, and to take charge of any children before or after trial designated by the court; (7) in the cases of delinquent children, the court may continue the hearing from time to time, leaving children in the charge of probation officers, subject to be returned to the court whenever such action may appear to be necessary.

Under the act passed in 1897, fifteen counties are now caring for a large part of their insane. This county care system seems to have gained a strong hold on the charitable people of the state, though it is too early to judge of its results.

A bill providing that all condemned criminals should be sent either to the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia or to the Western at Allegheny has failed of passage, owing to the opposition of the wardens of these institutions. The purpose of the bill was to avoid in the future revolting spectacles that have been due in the past to the inexperience of local sheriffs.

The Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis is urging upon the legislature now in session an appropriation of \$50,000 for a sanatorium in the highlands of the state, but it is impossible to predict with what success.

RHODE ISLAND.

BY HENRY B. GARDNER, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

In addition to institutions and movements noticed in previous reports, the following call for mention at this time:—

Providence District Nursing Association.—This association was formed about a year ago, to maintain a trained nurse who should visit in the homes of the poor, giving not only care, but instruction in the care of the sick. For six months one nurse only was employed, and the expense was met by a single individual. The association has now been organized on a broader basis, an additional nurse has been employed, and it is hoped soon to increase the number to four. The work has apparently been very successful.

Improved Tenement-house Corporation.—This corporation was also

organized about one year ago with a capital stock of \$5,000, of \$25 each. It purchased an ordinary tenement, which it has repaired and placed in excellent sanitary condition, and rented at practically the same rents as were paid before. The building has now been rented about nine months; and it is hoped that by the end of another year the corporation will have accumulated a small reserve fund, and will be able to declare. If this undertaking prove a financial success, it is hoped to increase the capital stock and acquire additional tenements.

The Public Education Association (formed about two years ago) has this spring been carrying on a course of public lectures delivered in the school-houses in different parts of the city. They are designed especially for the parents of the children in the poorer quarters, and are intended to be both interesting and instructive. They are something on the plan of the public lectures so successful in New York City. A committee of the association is making an investigation into the sanitary conditions of the public schools, and expects to publish their report within a few weeks. The association is helping, by influence and active work of individual members, in maintaining the summer schools and playgrounds.

The Rhode Island Nursery Association has been in existence for fourteen years, but within the past three years it has entirely changed its method of work. It has given up all attempts of providing an institutional home for children, and now devotes itself to providing homes in private families where the board is paid in whole or in part by the association. It confines its work entirely to children under three years of age.

Stamp-savings work has recently been started in the public schools of Pawtucket and Central Falls. The Slater Trust Company bears the expense of providing stamps and books, and acts as a redemption agency. The superintendent of schools says there has been great interest among the children in the introduction of the stamps; and, when they were placed on sale last Monday, there was a lively demand for them.

Other Philanthropic Work.—A social secretary engaged at the Shepard Department Store about fifteen months ago. The secretary considers that her most important work has been establishing a sick fund, looking after the health of the girls, and acting as a mediator between them and their employers. She has established a loan

library for the benefit of the employees, has helped them to form a club which meets weekly for social and literary purposes, and takes a very lively interest in securing whatever is necessary for those that are ill. The management of the store seems to consider it a success.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

BY ARCHDEACON EDMUND N. JOYNER, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

There are no developments whatever since my last year's report in matters of charity or correction in South Carolina. The reformatory, alluded to last year as having been provided by the General Assembly, has been launched; but there is no report yet of its doings.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

BY W. B. SHERRARD, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Very little has occurred in the domain of charities and corrections the past year worthy of mention, except that the motto of "To the victor belong the spoils" has been applied to our state institutions.

The recent legislature made provision for the enlargement of the penitentiary, School for the Blind, Deaf-mute School, and for the completion and equipment of the School for Feeble-minded. With these improvements completed, our state will be thoroughly equipped to care for all classes of unfortunates.

TENNESSEE.

No report.

TEXAS.

BY REV. R. C. BUCKNER, D.D., CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Texas has but little to report in addition to what has been previously stated.

There is a healthy growth in public sentiment in reference to the methods of correctional and charitable measures.

Additional appropriations have been made for the buildings and equipment of the colony of cottages for epileptics. The buildings and appointments, when completed, will be altogether creditable.

A bill was passed by the last legislature providing for a department for feeble-minded children, as an annex to the epileptic colony, and appropriating \$15,000 for this purpose. The governor very wisely vetoed the bill. The appropriation was inadequate, and a school for feeble-minded should be nowhere near an asylum for epileptics.

Texas has a special farm for convicts suffering from or predisposed to pulmonary diseases. It is located and conducted with reference to their condition. The inmates take their exercise on the farm, principally in the cultivation of vegetables. The effects of the entire system on their health is regarded as almost marvellous by many people. They are remarkably healthy and contented. This department of our prison system is self-sustaining and every way satisfactory.

UTAH.

BY GRACE M. PADDOCK, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The last legislature passed the following reformatory measures: a bill making it a misdemeanor to sell intoxicating liquors to an idiot or insane person or to allow any such person or a minor in a place where intoxicating liquors are sold; a law prohibiting slot-machines or any other device for gambling or indecent pictures in any place of business; a bill providing that visitors to the state prison be charged an admission fee, the money to be used to provide a library for the prison; a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within ten miles of an Indian reservation.

In the way of new organizations a Home Finding Society has been organized for the purpose of finding homes for destitute children. The Rescue Home for Women in Salt Lake City has been dropped because the association was unable to rent a house, the people refusing to rent their houses to them for the purpose. This charity had been kept up for four or five years, and those interested in reform were sorry to see it dropped. In their last report the board of directors of the State Insane Asylum ask that some action be taken to prevent idiots and feeble-minded persons being sent to the asylum, as they cannot be cured and become permanent

charges. There is no provision made for this class in Utah, and the need is very great. They also recommend that the criminal insane be not received, but cared for in a suitable annex to the state prison.

The State Reform School reports some advances in manual training. The boys are being taught carpentry and shoemaking by practical instructors. The School for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, report that they have lately erected a new hospital and sanitary building. A physical laboratory has been added to the apparatus of the school. Classes in barbering and blacksmithing have been established.

VERMONT.

BY REV. J. EDWARD WRIGHT, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

I have nothing to report for Vermont this year in the line of "important changes, consummated or pending, . . . relative to the correctional and charitable agencies." Existing agencies were sustained, and in several cases somewhat improved by our legislature last fall; but no important changes were made.

VIRGINIA.

BY WILLIAM FRANCIS DREWRY, M.D., CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

To Virginia belongs the distinction of being the pioneer state in organized public charity.

The first "hospital in this country for the reception of idiots, lunatics, and persons of insane and disordered minds," was opened in 1773 at Williamsburg. In 1812 the first school for the deaf in America was begun near Petersburg by Colonel William Bolling, a descendant of Pocahontas. The state organized in 1870 the first asylum in America exclusively for the colored insane. The first negro reformatory in the world was established in Virginia in 1897. These are glories of the past to be proud of, but the new century finds the old commonwealth filled with great expectations for the future.

With improvements in other lines of human progress will doubtless come enlargement and betterment in some respects in our

present system of public and private benevolence and correction. The purpose, however, of this report is simply to review briefly the present status of our charitable and penal institutions, some of which we point to with pride, while others are reflections upon the state's reputation.

State Hospitals and the Insane.—Virginia has four hospitals for the insane,—three for white patients and one for colored. Though lacking in some of the more modern equipments, these institutions are substantial structures and very well fitted up generally, and are doing grand work in the humane care and treatment of the insane.

The total number of patients now in these hospitals is — . So the proportion of insane to the entire population is 1 to 600. *No insane are kept in any of the jails and poorhouses.*

Last fall an additional building was completed at the South-western Hospital at Marion, for 100 patients; and at the Central Hospital, near Petersburg, a building for 175.

Public sentiment is and has always been decidedly favorable to *state, care, and supervision of all the insane.* There are no private or local institutions in the state for the insane.

Through the earnest and persistent efforts of the medical superintendents of the hospitals, several important revisions were made by the legislature of 1899-1900 in the "lunacy laws" of the state. The most important law enacted was that regulating the commitment of the insane. The commission to examine and adjudge one insane is now composed of a judge or a magistrate and two practising physicians. This is in keeping with the modern advanced ideas of insanity as a disease.

In accordance with another provision of the revised statute the superintendents and the presidents of the boards of directors met last summer, and took steps looking to co-operation and uniform system in the management of the hospitals. Questions of administration, finances, accounting, economics, care and treatment of patients, preparing statistics, etc., were discussed with a view to making every possible improvement in existing methods. These meetings will be held annually.

There has been a revival of efforts to give more employment to the patients. Work rather than mere amusement is sought. At the Central Hospital, broom-making, mattress-making, and other industries were carried on extensively during the past winter. The super-

intendents of some of the hospitals are making determined efforts to have constructed properly equipped industrial shops. The necessary funds is the only obstacle in the way.

For the last fiscal year the state paid \$361,132 on account of the insane.

No provision has yet been made for sane epileptics, though public sentiment favorable to such a humane project has been steadily growing for the past six years. The bill providing for the establishment of a colony, and which received such flattering support in the legislature a year ago, will be introduced again next winter. The general impression is that the bill will then go through both Houses. It will be remembered that at the last session it passed the Senate, but failed to get to the House in time to be voted upon. At the Central Hospital buildings have been constructed within the past five years for the exclusive accommodation of insane epileptics.

The feeble-minded and idiots have not yet received help from the state; and no special effort has been made in behalf of these classes, notwithstanding they are much in need of care and protection.

The institution for the deaf and the blind, established in Staunton about sixty years ago, seems to be in a flourishing condition.

More than two hundred pupils, all white, are being educated there. This year the school receives from the state \$45,200. At the Eye and Ear Infirmary in Richmond much charitable work is done. The state contributed last year \$1,338 to this charity.

One of the most commendable public charities in the state is the Confederate Soldiers' Home, where 270 needy old veterans are being comfortably cared for in the declining years of their lives. The total number of beneficiaries admitted from the organization of the home, in 1884, to the present is 1,400. During that time \$498,600 has been expended in property, maintenance, etc., \$343,000 of which was appropriated by the state. The state now makes an annual appropriation of \$36,000 (including \$1,000 to the Ladies' Auxiliary), and the city of Richmond \$750 for the support of the institution. The sum of \$125,373 was paid last year from the public treasury in pensions to disabled old soldiers outside of the home, and to needy widows and orphans of deceased veterans. The various Camps and the Daughters of the Confederacy also contribute materially to these causes.

In penology Virginia is not abreast of the advances of the times.

The penitentiary as a paying investment is a success, the net annual profits to the state being nearly \$50,000.

The institution is ably managed from financial, administrative, and executive points of view: otherwise it is a disgrace to humanity, a blot upon the escutcheon of the state. The old structure is in the main antiquated. Surrounded by lofty walls which shut out pure air from close, stuffy cells, already badly ventilated and overladen with foul air, sanitary arrangements of the crudest character, the prisoners crowded to such an extent that it is impossible for them to have as much as two hundred cubic feet of fresh air each per hour, the average cell space per man not exceeding one hundred and seventy-five cubic feet, many cells infested with vermin, the condition beggars description.

A vigorous, wide-spread, public agitation of the condition of the penitentiary, and a demand for speedy improvement, will soon, I am confident, lead to the building of a new structure on modern principles of decency, sanitation, and humanity. At the recent extra session of the legislature a competent commission was appointed to thoroughly examine the prison and recommend the best methods of remedying the existing evils and defects. Many needed reforms will doubtless be instituted. It is to be hoped that the reformatory ideas of dealing with convicts will soon get a firmer footing here. The parole system has been in part put into practice, and I am informed that the plan works admirably. Last year 228 prisoners were granted conditional pardons, and of these only one has been returned.

The state farm, where about three hundred prisoners are daily employed in outdoor work, is, to my mind, the most commendable feature of the institution. The total number of convicts under supervision is about 1,600, or, approximately, 1 to every 1,200 of the entire population. Negroes constitute 1,264, and white 280, of the penitentiary population. There are only 2 white women and 58 colored women.

Virginia has clung rather too closely to custom and tradition in the matter of construction of her jails and in the management of those confined therein. Comparatively few of the cities and counties have jails constructed on modern or correct ideas of sanitation, light, heat, ventilation, hygiene, etc. The system of separate confinement and classification has not received proper attention. Frequently prisoners of every conceivable type are thrown promis-

cuously together in the same quarters. The hardened criminal, the youthful offender, the vile and depraved, the inebriate, the desperado, an important witness, the vagrant, the violator of some trivial city ordinance, the insane and demented, are too often herded together.

It is difficult to estimate the evil wrought upon young prisoners and the lesser offenders of the law by those hardened in crime or given to the most revolting immoral practices. Truly such places are "school for crime." The chief needs of our jails and prisons are apparent,—more modern construction, reform in the methods of classification of the prisoners, more humane treatment, aims at reformation instead of mere punishment of the inmates, a more thorough inspection, and competent supervision by the authorities. Under charge of the State Prison Association the Industrial School near Richmond, for wayward white boys under the age of sixteen, is doing great good. There are now 144 inmates at the Reformatory under strict but kind discipline. Last year the state contributed \$14,460 to the maintenance of this institution. The Negro Reform School, also near Richmond, though a comparatively new institution, has made a good record. One hundred bad or criminal boys are now there. The state paid last year 4,192 toward the construction and support of this institution. At both of these reformatories various industries are carried on, and the boys taught trades, etc. In one or two of the larger cities there are workhouses for vagrants. Richmond leads in this respect.

In almost every city and county there are almshouses or hospitals where the poor, the emergency cases, etc., are cared for and treated at the expense of the respective cities and counties. In many instances these institutions are in good condition and well managed. Some, however, need improvement, enlarging, etc. In almost every city there are hospitals, supported mainly by private subscription, where the poor may receive medical and surgical attention and be cared for free of charge. Some of the railroad companies maintain hospitals for their sick and injured employees.

The state is derelict in its duty to its helpless little ones. Private charity, however, holds out its hand to them. The various Christian denominations and some secret societies—the Masons particularly—look well to the proper care and protection of orphan and destitute children. The Societies for Prevention of Cruelty to

Children, the day nurseries, and free kindergartens, in Richmond and elsewhere, are doing much toward aiding and caring for dependent children.

The Baptists have an orphanage, located at Salem, with the capacity for one hundred or more children, sustained by that denomination throughout the state. The Presbyterians have a school for orphans at Fredericksburg, which is supported by their churches of the state.

Under the auspices of the Virginia Methodist Conference (South) a large orphanage will soon be established in the city of Richmond for the benefit especially of orphans of deceased ministers of that denomination.

A Children's Home Society has been organized, with headquarters in Richmond, under the superintendence of Rev. W. J. Maybee. Already the society has accomplished much good in placing quite a number of neglected, abused, and homeless children in families where they will be kindly treated and educated.

Had I the time, I might enumerate other private charity organizations in the state, and review the work they are doing for afflicted humanity.

Last August a few citizens from different sections of the state met at Marion and organized a State Association of Charities and Correction. The membership will be extended to every county, town, and city in the state. It is the purpose to join together, by representation in this body, all the charitable and penal institutions in the state.

Among the objects of the association are the awaking of a deeper interest in organized charity, the promotion of a philanthropic spirit, stimulation of greater effort in charitable work, inspection of the jails, poorhouses, and public institutions generally, collection of statistics, and the education of the public mind to a better appreciation and understanding of the requirements of the dependent and delinquent classes.

WASHINGTON.

BY THOMAS P. WESTENDORF, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The last session of the legislature devoted much time to the consideration of reform measures, and several good laws were adopted.

The slot machines and the cigarette were made almost impossible luxuries, and vice was made to feel the sturdy growth of a high moral sentiment in this young state.

Several attempts were made to establish a reformatory for young men beyond the age limit for commitment to the Reform School. A bill was also introduced to raise this limit from sixteen to eighteen years. These efforts were defeated, and it is thought that it will be possible to establish a reformatory department in the penitentiary for the class of young criminals who are beyond the age limit for commitment to the Reform School.

The State Board of Audit and Control, which has been in charge of the state institutions for the past four years, was superseded by the State Board of Control. The old board consisted of five members who served without pay, except the travelling auditor, who was allowed \$2,000 per annum. The new board has but three members, each receiving \$2,000 and expenses. The law requires that they shall visit the institutions regularly once a month, and devote their whole time to the management of the affairs of the two insane hospitals, the penitentiary, the Reform School, the Soldiers' Home, and the School for the Defective Youth. The travelling auditor of the old board has been made chairman of the new board, and there will be very little change in the methods employed. Owing to the rapid increase of population in this state, it will be necessary to enlarge nearly all of its institutions; and provision was made for much of this work.

A serious state of affairs has been brought about by the recent discovery of a flaw in the amendatory act which provided that all executions should be at the penitentiary. It is hinted that in consequence at least ten condemned murderers will escape punishment. The governor has been asked to call an extra session of the legislature to repeal the act before it becomes a law.

WEST VIRGINIA.

BY THOMAS C. MILLER, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

In presenting a brief report of humane and corrective work in West Virginia, I can state that we are making commendable progress. The Home for Incurables at Huntington has been found inadequate

for the accommodation of this class of dependants; and the legislature at its recent session provided for an additional building to cost \$80,000. The Girls' Industrial School at Salem will also be enlarged, and a new building at the Reform School for Boys is under way.

At the two asylums, at Weston and Spencer, improvements are being made; and modern methods in the way of bakeries, laundries, and kitchen outfits have been introduced. The hygienic conditions at both of these hospitals have been very much improved in the last few years.

An effort was made at the legislature to separate the deaf and dumb departments of the institution now located at Romney, but for lack of means provision was not made for this change. However, Governor White has very strong views on this subject, and will urge different locations for these two classes at the next legislature.

One of the most commendable things characterizing our benevolent work in West Virginia is the establishing of the Davis Child's, Transitory Shelter in Charleston, under the auspices of the Children's Home Society. Rev. D. W. Comstock, D.D., is the founder and president. So far, homes in good families have been found for 160 destitute children. Senator Davis has certainly done a good work in establishing this shelter and in providing so liberally for its support. Dr. Comstock issues a little monthly paper called the *Cedar Bird*, which tells much of interest in connection with this benevolent work. He is to be assisted hereafter by Rev. Frank Heydenburk and his wife, who will have their headquarters at Grafton, and will be in charge of the northern section of the state, especially along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Our penitentiary has not only become self-sustaining, but is turning money into the state treasury. Reform methods are being used very effectively. Harsher means, to a large extent, have been dispensed with in dealing with the inmates. A library of several hundred volumes has been collected, and a night school carried on for the benefit of the prisoners. It is surprising to see the progress that some young men who could neither read nor write have made within a few weeks.

Upon the whole, we think West Virginia is making good progress in the effort to solve these humanitarian problems.

WISCONSIN.

BY HON. JAMES E. HEG, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The legislature is in session at present, but no bills have yet been passed of especial importance to the state institutions. Bills have been introduced and will probably become laws, placing a woman on the State Board of Control, women regents on the State University Board and Normal School Board, also authorizing the appointment of women factory inspectors.

An amendment is likely, also, to the law sending children to the State Public School, whereby those under three years of age may be committed to the care of this state institution. This proposition is warmly opposed by the Children's Home Society and orphan societies generally.

The insane of the state are reported all cared for and in excellent manner. One new asylum has been erected at Trempealeau, and another is under construction at Waupaca.

A cottage for epileptics has been erected in connection with the Home for Feeble-minded at Chippewa Falls. It has a capacity of 240, and is already well filled.

There have been no changes in the *personnel* of the heads of the state institutions since the last report, except at the State Hospital for the Insane, where Dr. W. B. Lyman has resigned to enter private practice at Eau Claire. At the State Reformatory, Superintendent James E. Heg has tendered his resignation, and will become superintendent of the new State Reformatory in New Jersey.

The legislative committees reported favorably and unanimously on the appropriation bills for maintenance of the state institutions, aggregating \$800,000 submitted by the State Board of Control.

The trustees and superintendents of the county insane asylums have formed an organization, and will meet twice a year for discussion of subjects pertaining to their field of work.

WYOMING.

BY F. B. SHELDON, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The state of Wyoming, with its absence of thickly settled communities, has not found it necessary as yet to do much along the

line of organized charity. The state maintains a hospital at Rock Springs, where patients of all classes are given the best medical and surgical treatment at very moderate rates. The several counties of the state send to this hospital their indigent patients, and pay a nominal rate for their care and treatment from county funds. Special rates are made for the employees of mining companies, railroad companies, and the like. The earnings of the institution are not sufficient for its support, and the deficiency is made up from a special state tax levy for that purpose. During the past year an addition has been built to the hospital, including a finely equipped operating-room for surgical use.

The State Hospital for the Insane at Evanston is also being enlarged this year to provide more room and greater comfort for the inmates. This is filling a long-felt want, as the constantly increasing numbers have crowded the present quarters to such an extent as to render them uncomfortable and to some degree, perhaps, unhealthy.

The Wyoming Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Cheyenne is also becoming somewhat crowded in its limited quarters; and the increasing age and infirmities of the veterans of the Civil War made it incumbent upon the last legislature to provide for a hospital building to be built and operated in connection with the home. This building will be built during the coming two years.

The history of our state penitentiary is that, while Wyoming was yet a territory, provision was made for the erection of a penitentiary building at Rawlins; and considerable money was appropriated and spent in the construction of the building. Upon admission to the Union, however, the United States donated to the state its penitentiary located at Laramie; and this property has been used by the state up to the present time for penitentiary purposes. In the mean time the work upon the Rawlins building has lagged somewhat, and has never been entirely completed. Provision was made, however, by the recent legislature for putting the Rawlins institution in condition for occupancy and for the removal of prisoners thereto. The present year will witness this change. Much pains are being taken to place the new quarters in good sanitary condition, with all comforts and conveniences possible, and to make them secure and capable of properly restraining the convicts.

The Big Horn Hot Springs, near Thermopolis, have been placed

under the control of the State Board of Charities and Reform, and forever set aside for the treatment and care of diseases and for sanitary and charitable purposes. These springs are remote from the railroad, but undoubtedly possess great curative qualities which will eventually make them famous. A special tax levy is authorized for the improvement and preservation of this property; and steps are being taken to carry out provisions of the legislature concerning these waters.

All of the above-mentioned institutions are under the supervision and control of the State Board of Charities and Reform, which is composed of the following *ex-officio* members, the Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, and State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Recent legislation relative to correctional and charitable matters has all been along the line of providing for the changes and improvements mentioned in this report, and has been governed in all cases by a careful consideration of the needs of the institutions and with due regard to economy in the administration of their affairs.

CUBA.

BY JEROME B. CLARK, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The first adequate effort toward the organization of the charities in Cuba was made in February, 1900, when Major E. St. J. Greble, assistant adjutant-general, United States Volunteers, was appointed Superintendent of Charities for the entire island. To his ability and energy are entirely due all the good results that have been attained. Up to the date of this appointment the charitable institutions had been in charge of the various military commanders of the four districts into which the island was divided, and an effort was made toward the inspection of all institutions who received aid from the government.

In April, 1900, Mr. Homer Folks, of New York City, came to Havana to lend his experience in starting the organization of the charities of the island; and the civil order defining this work, which was signed by General Wood on July 7, 1900, was largely due to the result of his efforts.

This order provided for a Board of Charities, to consist of eleven members, five of them to be appointed at large, and six provincial

members, one from each province of the island. This board held its first meeting Jan. 10, 1901. Provisions were made for a Training School for Boys, a Training School for Girls, a Reform School for Boys, and a Reform School for Girls. All of these institutions are now in successful operation, the Training School for Boys having been recently opened at Santiago de las Vegas. This latter institution will also have an agricultural college and farms in connection with the school, two hundred acres of land having been purchased for that purpose. The Training School for Girls is located in Havana. The Reform School for Boys was formerly in Havana, and known as the San José Reform School. It has since been moved to Guanajay, and bids fair to be a model reform school.

The Reform School for Girls is at Aldecoa, near Havana. The Sisters of the Good Shepherd are in charge, under state supervision.

A bureau for placing children with families, and for their inspection and supervision, has been established. Reports show that there have been 329 applications from families who wished to take children; 290 children have been placed out; and 240 remain at this date under the supervision of the department.

At the time of the organization of the department there were in existence many so-called orphan asylums in all parts of the island, which were little more than shelters for the many children who during the war and after its close were gathered up and saved from starvation in the fields and cities. They had been started by charitable societies from the United States in connection with the Cuban municipal authorities; but, as funds grew low, they all came to the state for support. It was decided to break up as many of these asylums as possible, and return the children to their relatives or place them out in families. There have been over thirty broken up. Over 1,000 children have been returned to their relatives: the others were either placed out or transferred to one of the state schools.

All of the insane of the island are cared for at Mazzora, where provision has been made for their treatment.

The lepers of the island are cared for in the San Lazaro Hospitals in Havana and Santa Clara.

The aged and chronic cases are at present distributed throughout the island in private asylums, whose object is to care for such people, the state paying a monthly per capita for each inmate whom they send.

In the city of Havana the reconcentrados and destitute were cared for, immediately after the war, in several government buildings. These people were furnished rations for nearly two years, and were given shelter. Consequently, they made no effort to find work, and were fast drifting into the pauper class. The department undertook to return them to the country towns from which most of them originally came, and to find work for them. In this way the state was relieved of the care of over 400 persons.

In connection with the general office of the department, workshops were established for supplying state institutions, hospitals, and asylums with clothes, bed linen, pillows, and other supplies, which can be made cheaper in Havana than elsewhere in the island. There are two women employed by the department to cut the material and to prepare the work, which is given out to destitute women applying for employment, and paid for by the piece. Employment has also been furnished to a large number of destitute men and boys, who are given work at sawing and splitting wood; and the wood is afterward sold to the state institution and other purchasers.

A large supply of surgical instruments were donated to the department by some of the large hospitals in the United States, these instruments being perfectly good, but too antiquated for the use of these advanced institutions. These instruments were distributed among a number of the smaller hospitals of the island, which up to that time had been almost entirely devoid of any such appliances.

Up to the time of the organization of the department there had never been any trained nurses in Cuba. There have since been established training schools for nurses in all of the largest hospitals of the island, these schools being under the charge of an American trained nurse in each institution.

The first dispensary for free service to the sick poor was opened in Havana in November last, and has relieved the hospitals of many cases, especially women and children.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT: CUBA.

Dr. Julio San Martin, president of the board of managers of the Reform School for Boys at Guanajay, says: "The Reform School is a new institution, taking the place of the old *Asilo de San José*,

which was a real prison, where the children were tortured and made to work like slaves. The Reform School is finely located upon elevated ground. There are workshops for shoemaking, tailoring, blacksmithing, carpentering, and bricklaying. The boys are also taught agriculture. The school contains about 420 children; but of these about 200, who are not delinquent, will be removed to the new industrial school at Santiago de las Vegas."

Dr. Enrique Diago, superintendent of Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana, reports that this hospital has been modernized and provided with a complete system of sewers, water-closets, baths, etc.; that it has separate wards for suspected insane, and another for tuberculosis patients. The hospital has a capacity of 1,500, with an average of 430.

Dr. Emilio Martinez reports that the Tamayo Dispensary was organized to give free medical assistance to the poor and to prevent the abuses of excessive charges by druggists. The services of the dispensary are restricted to those who are considered really poor. Visits are made to sick poor in their homes. In the first three months of 1901, 2,425 patients were cared for, chiefly women and children. The dispensary is under the charge of the Department of Charities.

Dr. Sanchez Agramont, director of the *Casa de Beneficencia y Maternidad*, reports that this institution receives abandoned children of both sexes, feeds them in the most approved manner, and directs their physical, moral, and intellectual development. The institution still maintains a "turn-cradle,"—a pivotal apparatus, cylindrical in shape, placed in a solitary spot, and so arranged that the moment a foundling is placed in it a watchman constantly on duty near the place, is notified by a system of bells. Two objects are realized,—secrecy in regard to the person abandoning the waif and the preservation of a future useful member of society.

Dr. J. M. Pla, president of the board of trustees for the Hospital for Insane in Cuba, and Dr. L. Alvarez Crice, superintendent, report that the hospital was founded in 1825 by Bishop Espada. It is situated twelve miles from Havana, and has 429 acres of land. It has a population of 716 patients. Under Governor-general Brooke a complete system of sewerage, with adequate bathing facilities, laundry, and kitchen, was established. Steps were taken to provide an abundant supply of good water. Restrictions and

close confinement have been abolished, and some excellent buildings established.

MEXICO.

BY JOSÉ F. GODAY, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The Mexican government encourages everything tending to advance existing charities and to foster new ones. The Department of the Interior, at whose head is General Manuel González Cosío, has done all in its power in that direction; and so we find that the leading federal charitable institutions in the City of Mexico, and elsewhere in the republic, are in a most flourishing condition.

Of these let me first cite the Asylum of the Poor at the capital, one of the earliest institutions of its kind established on this continent, whose history is well worthy of a passing reference. It is related that on the spot where this asylum was afterward erected there stood in 1760 some miserable huts inhabited by very, very poor people. One day a benevolent priest, Fernando Ortiz Cortés, was passing by, and heard the cries of a child. The wailing was renewed from time to time, until it became so persistent that the priest entered the hut, and there discovered that the child's complaint was caused by hunger. The emaciated and pinched little face, lying across the knees of the starved dead mother, appealed strongly to the holy man's kind and charitable impulses; and he vowed that thereafter no human being should weep from hunger at that spot. Devoting himself assiduously to the raising of funds, he was able to establish the asylum in September, 1763. Thus it was that the piteous cries of an infant brought about the organization of one of our worthiest institutions. At the present time it gives shelter to about 900 inmates.

The Orphan Asylum of Mexico City is another noble charity, founded in 1767 by Archbishop Lorenzana, with alms he collected. It now provides for over 300 children.

Of recent institutions I may mention the National School for the Deaf and Dumb, which was definitely organized under the administration of our great patriot, President Benito Juárez, in 1861, and which now has 800 pupils; the National School for the Blind, established in 1871; and the Correctional School for Boys, opened in September, 1881. There are also at the capital

another correctional school for boys, an industrial institute for men, and one for women.

Of hospitals under federal aid we have several, the oldest dating back to the time of the conqueror, Herman Cortez, long before hospitals could have been established in the United States. At present a general hospital is being finished. This splendid institution will have 900 beds, will comprise wards for men, women, and children, and a separate one for infectious diseases, and will contain all the latest improvements and appliances.

The National Loan Office is another institution to which passing reference may be made, as its aims are noble and its work highly creditable. It enables the poor to obtain loans on pledges at almost nominal rates of interest. An idea of its importance may be obtained when it is known that in 1899 it loaned over \$3,000,000 in 500,000 transactions.

As to insane asylums, we have two at the capital; but, the buildings which they occupy being no longer suited to modern methods, a larger and thoroughly equipped institution of the kind is to be erected.

In the states of the Mexican Republic the observer will also find many charitable institutions. Hospitals, asylums, and correctional schools in great numbers are established in all the leading cities of the nation, and even in small municipalities. Some, like the lying-in and general hospitals of Puebla and the famous Hospicio of Guadalajara, give ample testimony as to the charitable impulses of the Mexican people.

Among private benefactions I cannot forego mentioning the Workingwomen's Home, established at the City of Mexico by Mrs. Diaz, the president's deservedly popular wife, who is beloved by all, and the charities now being put into successful operation under the will of the late Matias Romero, for many years Mexico's able and patriotic diplomatic representative in this country. Of the foreign colonies in our capital the American, Spanish, French, and Swiss residents have the best-equipped hospitals.

And here let me say that private benefaction is now well regulated and encouraged by a new law approved Dec. 19, 1899, establishing a board of charities, and which, I think, will meet some of the requirements and conditions discussed at these meetings regarding private charities.

The cursory remarks I have made regarding the charitable and correctional institutions in the Mexican Republic will convince you, I hope, that your work will find sympathetic appreciation in my country. We, as a nation, believe that home influence and home surroundings are the greatest and most potent factors in bringing about the happiness of our people. But we likewise know that public, charitable, and correctional institutions, without any distinction as to race, nationality, or religion, are necessary for the well-being of humanity.

With the cordial greetings of President Diaz and of my government, which gave me the pleasing mission which I am now performing, I wish you all success in your beneficent labors. These labors will undoubtedly be far-reaching in their effects, since they will serve to alleviate suffering and to ameliorate the condition of the poor. Their proper recognition in my country will contribute in a way to weld more firmly together through that noble and holy virtue — charity — the ties of friendship which happily bind our two sister republics.

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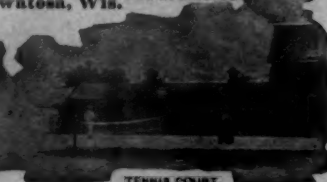
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